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A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX.

THERE is scarcely a sentiment more debasing to the character of man, than "I have nothing to do with public men and public affairs, I leave the consideration of them to abler hands." Now as there is no one whose condition may not be bettered or rendered worse by the wise, or mal-administration of government, it becomes all to reflect upon the choice of those persons who are placed in the seat of public rule. It was Cato's opinion, that every man should take one side or the other in all questions of importance connected with the commonwealth. Every individual in the empire is, as it were, a proprietor in the stock of national happiness and national fortune, and therefore ought to watch whether the best and fittest trustees are chosen for managing such great concerns. The mind of a man, whether rich or poor, cannot be more usefully employed sometimes than in estimating the capacities, developing the principles, and ascertaining the virtues of those who offer themselves as candidates for high stations in the administration of public affairs. The celebrated man whose character fills the first few pages of this number of our Miscellany, comes under this description. An impartial account of his principles, professions, and prospects, will afford the most rational evidence by which the justice of his claim for public confidence can be decided. It has been said that "the sun of liberty rarely shines but on the tomb of some great patriot." It should seem to be the fate of Mr. Fox to spend his whole life in unavailing struggles for ameliorating the condition of his country. But why do we say unavailing? his efforts are not wholly so: if he has not exalted the political condition of his country, he has saved it from imminent peril. The influence of his talents put a period to a war the most destructive that ever a nation madly engaged in. Now though many are unwilling to give him his due share of praise on that occasion, because the desisting from prosecuting that war was attended with the dismemberment of the empire; such persons ought to recollect that the perseverance in it could not but endanger the whole together. England had the world in arms against her, and nothing could have contributed so effectually to accomplish the hostile views of France upon us at that time; as our continuing to wage a distant, expensive, and bloody war with a people whom the subduing (had that event been possible) could only have left in a ruined and exhausted state at our feet.

The writer of this sketch thinks it necessary thus early in the task he has assigned himself, to declare, that he has no connection with Mr. Fox, nor any of the friends with whom that gentleman associates. He is not personally known to him, nor has he the vanity, as many others have, of hoping to raise himself in the remotest degree to the notice of this British worthy, by doing only that which truth and justice would extort from the greatest stranger.

Having therefore no personal bias for this great character, the writer is the more free to speak of that part of his public conduct for which he has been censured, and for which he is, perhaps, thought to have deserved censure. This sketch, then, is neither taken from the reproaches and surmises of Mr. Fox's enemies, nor from the assertions and panegyrics of his friends, but from those actions, concerning which every impartial man would be equally able to judge of the merit and demerit of their author.

A man so elevated as Mr. Fox, and whose abilities alone have distinguished him, must naturally occasion as much envy as emulation, and of course be exposed to the unmeaning panegyric of one party, and the indiscriminate invective of the other. We should hardly deserve credit for our professions of impartiality, if we were to assert that in the variety of scenes in which Mr. Fox has played so conspicuous a part, he is free from all faults. But we trust that if, after making allowances for them as drawbacks against his transcendent virtues, it be affirmed that he is the first and greatest commoner in this country, the assertion is in no danger of contradiction.

Charles James Fox was born on the the 13th of January, 1749, and is the

second son of Henry, first Lord Holland, by Lady Georgina Carolina, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Richmond. By the mother's side, then, he is descended from the royal house of Stuart: he is, therefore, not only related to most of the ancient families of rank in this kingdom, but actually allied to the present reigning family. By his father's side, however, Mr. Fox derives no consequence from his ancestors. Without giving credit to the idle stories about that parent, it is sufficient to say, that he laid the foundation of his own honours by his talents and application to business. Nothing was too intricate for him in the way of figures, and his address in parliament recommended him to the notice of George II. who, in the year 1754, made him secretary at war, and on the following year, upon the resignation of Sir Thomas Robinson, appointed him secretary of state for the southern department. In 1763 he was, in the present reign, created a peer by the title of Baron Holland, of Foxley. The seven years war, as it has been called, broke out in 1756, and commenced under very unfortunate auspices. The people grew dissatisfied, and wished for a change of ministry. The monarch, then so well advised, without relinquishing his prerogative, gave way to the nation; and changing Mr. Fox for Mr. Pitt, all went well and prosperous.

Mr. Fox, however, was not long unemployed: for as most of those with whom he had acted were re-instated in power, by a coalition between the two parties, he was nominated to the lucrative post of paymaster-general of the forces. It was in this office he accumulated that vast wealth, which he left to his heirs, and which exposed his character in the decline of life, to cutting sarcasm, and himself to the opprobrious appellation of "the public defaulter of unaccounted millions." This nobleman commenced and pursued his career, in an opposite direction to that of his son, for he continued to the end of his life, the steady supporter of government. Whatever criminal speculations, therefore, he might be guilty of, he had numerous powerful friends, who were willing to wink at them. It is generally found, that those persons who are determined to support government in all its measures, are the least sound in principle. They seem to say, with an equally culpable nobleman of the present day, "*Wha wants me, must pay me.*" Indeed, it is with money, as it is with power, if it lie too long in the same hand, it will corrupt the possessor. But the nobleman of that day, was not half so much to blame as the nobleman of this. There was no law, at that time, forbidding the practice of turning the public money to private advantage; whereas there is an act of parliament, framed in part by the recent *noble delinquent*, who thought proper to break it. What will become of the virtue of our House of Commons, if a member of it, by the connivance of *higher authority*, rewards such persons, as he pleases, with the interest of a few hundred thousand pounds now and then, for we cannot suppose he would be so inordinately avaricious, as to keep the interest of so many millions to himself!!! When we exclaim, Ah poor England! We do not mean to say, that our country has not precious *boons* to bestow, on the *guardians of its virtue and honour!!!* But to return to the man, who is the professed subject of this brief memoir. His father, though addicted to libertine habits in the early part of his life, was exemplary for the care he took of his children's education. He very soon perceived in his son Charles James a genius which would one day attract universal admiration. His rapid progress in the acquisition of classical learning at Eton school, obtained him a decided superiority in every class he entered. As his father had always encouraged him to think freely, he acquired the habit of speaking readily, and, therefore, in every enterprise which required an orator, he was generally fixed on by his playmates for their leader. That manliness which a wise parent inspired him with while young, never left him for a moment under any circumstance of life. He was under the direction of Dr. Barnard, while at Eton, but he had Dr. Newcombe, the late Bishop of Waterford, for private tutor, who thought with reason, that he derived more celebrity from the circumstance of having such a pupil, than from any preferment whatever in the church. Nothing can better shew the strength of his mind, and of his constitution, than that by turns literature, by turns dissipation appeared to engross his whole attention, and yet the apparent preference of the one, was not allowed to interfere with the other. He was observed, never to be satisfied with mediocrity in any pursuit. Whatever he set his heart on, he

followed with ardor. He soon demonstrated his attachment to the finer sensibilities of humanity, by always espousing the weakest side, in those contests which occasionally disturb the society of youths. He often presided as judge in disputes, and when he saw a schoolfellow borne down by partiality and prejudice, he exerted his maiden eloquence in favour of justice. Lord Carlisle was a cotemporary, and so admired the young Mr. Fox, for his generosity and penetration in speaking, that he wrote the following beautiful verses in prophecy, of what might be expected from this precocious and elegant scholar.

"How will my Fox, alone, by strength of parts,
Shake the loud senate, animate the hearts
Of fearful statesmen! while around you stand
Both peers and commons, listening your command;
While Sully's sense its weight to you affords,
His nervous sweetness shall adorn your words.
What praise to Pitt, to Townshend, e'er was due,
In future times, my Fox, shall wait on you."

From Eton he went to Oxford, where he is said to have read nine or ten hours every day, during the whole term, without inconvenience from a series of nocturnal rambles, in which he displayed equal assiduity. The tedious uniformity of a college did not agree with the ardor of his mind. His talents were not to be chained to the frigid acquisition of science, and the languid enjoyments of a contemplative life. He wished for active and enterprising scenes, and obtained leave of his father to make the usual tour.

Though every thing in the form of luxury and dissipation struck his fancy, yet had he an equal appetite for inquiry, and no man was better qualified to derive instruction from that novelty which travelling affords. To resist the attractions of French vivacity and Italian luxury, he had the considerations of his country's welfare, and the honour of his character. These were sometimes of too feeble an influence to prevent him from taking intoxicating pleasure, and withholding him from the gaming-table. His father being apprized of these excesses, urged him to return home. He was obliged to comply, though we doubt not with considerable reluctance, as he had entered into the elegant and pleasurable societies of some of the most beautiful women on the continent. From the theatre of dissipation and pleasure, he was transplanted into that of oratory and politics; if the former had been to him more attractive and fascinating, this was the most important and honourable; and the father being no stranger to the lively and impetuous disposition of his son, foresaw that a seat in parliament would detach him from a course which threatened injury to his health and ruin to his fortune. Lord Holland, therefore, at the general election in 1768, procured him the return for Midhurst, in Sussex. Every person under age is by law incompetent to judge for himself, and still less, deemed capable of making laws for others: on this ground he was ineligible to sit in the house of commons, not being quite twenty years of age. However this happened, whether by design or accidental oversight in the committee of privileges, and in the speaker; it may be considered as a singular circumstance in this great political actor entering on the public stage. No notice being taken of his nonage (for it could not but be known) was perhaps a compliment of indulgence, or some other venal motive in those who counted on his support at his outset. The exertions and display of talents in a youth, never fail to conciliate good-will, and even affection: it has since been the case with his rival Mr. Pitt. No member in his noviciate ever excited so much anxiety and expectation. He satisfied the fondest hopes of all who knew him. He was the subject of conversation in every fashionable company. His mode of speaking had so much originality in it, and had so much of the voice of nature, that he attracted universal admiration. His maiden speech was on the subject of Mr. Wilkes' petition from the King's Bench prison, to be admitted to take his seat, and thereby satisfy the desire of his constituents. It is true that on this question he did not take the popular side, the side on which the best and most constitutional lawyers declared the justice to lie. It has been imagined, that if he had favoured that side, he would not have been allowed to retain his seat, on account of his minority. Thus his parliamentary career began in the support of the measures of government, and so much did the minister of that day value that support, that in a short time Mr. Fox was advanced to a seat at the admiralty board. No sooner, however, was he made acquainted with the arcana

of government, than he retired in disgust, as his friends say, (and we have no reason or desire to deny it) because his honest mind recoiled at the measures that were preparing for the great and iniquitous scene in the American war. The measures, however, were said to have been softened down, and he was persuaded to resume his seat for a short time, when in December 1772, he was raised to a seat at the treasury board. On this occasion he was twitted by the opposition as a placeman, and these reproaches he parried by steadily and in a manly way denying the acceptance of his appointment, as the price of his services. He in some measure silenced the clamours of his antagonists, by declaring that he should support the measures of the government no longer than while he believed from his conscience they were calculated to promote the welfare of the British empire. He had here a difficult task to perform, for the blunders of the minister required the greatest abilities to cover or excuse them. It is no trifling instance of the mutability of human affairs, that the first colleague of Mr. Fox should be Lord North, and the first oratorical adversary, Mr. Edmund Burke!! It ought, however, to be remembered, that though these two great men exercised the keenest wit and raillery against each other, nothing in the least personal or invidious entered into their attacks, replies, or rejoinders. Our hero was always ready to treat the brilliant talents of his opponent with that eminent and respectful distinction, to which they were justly entitled. While he continued an advocate for the minister, he had a great deal of invective to withstand, and suspicion to rebut. The political opinions he asserted and defended, were not calculated to acquire him popularity. For one of those opinions, he was severely attacked by the then Lord Advocate of Scotland. He defended himself, however, very ably, and supposing the sentiment he had been charged with had fallen from his lips in the warmth of debate, some allowance ought to be made for the inadvertence of youth. The sentence in dispute was, whether he had said, *the voice of the public was to be collected in that house*, or ONLY *in that house*. He denied that a just interpretation had been put on his words, and appealed to every one who had heard him, whether, in the opinion he had given concerning the Middlesex election, he did not rest his argument on the power of the people. Which ever party was wrong in this dispute, the time was soon to come, when this promising statesman would have an opportunity of manifesting those opinions, which could not fail to appear congenial to his nature. The minister was not insensible to the consequence of such a loss. Mr. Fox was tired of his tutelage: and Lord North would relinquish no share of his influence to him. All men are fond of power, and few are disposed to grant a partial surrender of it, even to their confidential friends. This maxim has been illustrated very lately, in the case of a minister of long standing, and another of a much shorter. Lord North and Mr. Fox separated, the latter insisting upon an opinion of his own, and the former resolving to admit of no co-adjutor. It is supposed that the same *secret*, but *sovereign* power, which now opposes Mr. Fox's legitimate views and claims, then watched the minutiæ of government, and prevented the premier of that day from admitting him to a participation in the fame and emoluments of government; for it is impossible, that a man of Lord North's discernment would not have made a sacrifice in some degree of that which he loved, to purchase that aid which he could not keep without honour, nor lose without danger. He had experienced how serviceable Mr. Fox was as a friend, and must therefore know, he could be formidable as an enemy. Mr. Fox was sensible, that he could not take the step he was meditating, without incurring certain imputations for inconsistency. He had supported the measures of government for near six years, and knew that no abilities, nor even virtues, can wholly excuse the want of stability. It is generally a mark of intellectual weakness, and sometimes of depravity; but he determined to admit of no compromise between conscience and convenience. Whether Mr. Fox had, or had not uttered the unconstitutional sentiment imputed to him, there is no doubt but he had done some injury by his talents, in supporting the measures of men who were strongly tinctured with arbitrary principles. He was now about to send an antidote into the world after the poison. As well as it can be recollected at this distance of time, it is believed, that the open rupture between him and the minister took place upon the subject of the Rev. Mr. Horne, now

Mr. Horne Tooke, being ordered to the bar of the House of Commons, as the supposed author of a paper, which treated with great freedom, the Speaker of the House of Commons, (Sir Fletcher Norton). Mr. Fox was anticipated in his intention of resigning, by a very laconic epistle, couched in the following words: "His Majesty has thought proper to order a new commission of the treasury to be made out, in which I do not perceive your name." The manner in which this note was handed over to Mr. Fox, being through one of the door-keepers, encreased that resentment and contempt, which had now taken place of confidence and esteem; nevertheless he voted with administration for a short time, though he scarcely ever spoke on that side. As soon, however, as Lord North's treatment of him was known, he seceded from the treasury bench, and seated himself on the opposite side. There were those, and there are still, who would impute this conduct to sinister views: but what instance can be shewn where he has made his own interest or emolument a rule of conduct?

Mr. Fox was now in the sphere for displaying and exercising his unequalled talents. He joined a band of patriots, whose efforts will be acknowledged with gratitude by the latest posterity. They put an end to an unjust war, which, if longer continued, might absolutely have led to our total annihilation as a free country. In questions between assumed privilege and natural right, his mind rises as in its proper element; he enters into the argument with spirit and decision, a penetration and solidity which prove his competency to the subject. To the firm stand he took at this time may be ascribed the commencement of that reputation which cannot fail to illustrate his country, and immortalize his name. His character is now made up for ever. We are persuaded that no temptation could ever put it on the hazard of diminution. Mr. Fox commenced his system of opposition in the midst of circumstances which enabled him to foresee and foretel the calamities of the public, and that with an instantaneous decision which begets in his hearers a confidence in the resolutions of his enlightened mind. For some years the administration had been rendered an object of popular jealousy, owing to the uniform exclusion of the whig interest from any share in the government. The Scotch, less friendly to liberty, had more favour at court, and this gave just cause of offence to the ancient and noble families who had most contributed to the Hanoverian succession. The influence of the crown had increased by the worst of all means, viz. by the notorious intrigues of a court faction. The democratic diminished in the same proportion the executive power augmented. A number of oppressive statutes enacted against the interest and consent of our colonies in America, alienated the affections of their inhabitants, and raised just apprehensions of a civil war, which might ultimately endanger the safety of the whole empire. Notwithstanding a majority in parliament was for coercive measures against our colonists, despondency spread itself over the country, and the public fortune (as might be seen by the price of the funds) began rapidly to decline. Under this state of things, if it were necessary to assign a strong reason for Mr. Fox joining the opposition, it would be sufficient to say, that one of the best moral and political characters in the kingdom was at the head of it. Such a man as the late Marquis of Rockingham was a sufficient security for the honour of those who acted under him. In this list were seen the distinguished names of a Burke, a Camden, a Barré, and a Dunning; names which will long be dear to the country, notwithstanding the unlooked-for conduct of the first of those in the decline of his life. Perhaps there was never an opposition endued with such splendid talents as this, when Mr. Fox joined it. To the virtue and ability of that phalanx the salvation of the country may be ascribed. The people were duped by the sophisms of that day as they are at this. They were taught to believe the honour and the interest of Great Britain depended on the reduction of America; and having been accustomed to conquest and sovereignty in every quarter of the world, their pride was wounded at the thought of giving way, though in the wrong. It is in this disposition of nations, as of individuals, that we read their gradual ruin and final destruction. The public at large was willing to confess we were in the wrong, long before the parliament could be brought to reason: but by what secret means majorities in the houses of parliament are rendered so obsequious to the will of ministers, a few more commissioners' reports may clearly

unfold. Lord Rockingham, during the short time of his administration, actuated by the same motives as Lord St. Vincent lately, set about to check the growing and scandalous corruption, but it was then, as it is now, an herculean labour, and that man must be strong in power, as well as pure in principle, who effectually cleanses the Augean stable. The stigma which all those who profit by abuses endeavour to throw upon the reformer, makes him sensible of the importance of the motto of one of our nobility, *ne tentes aut perfice*. Mr. Fox heartily coincided with the noble lord, and he joined in the necessity of reforming many abuses, which threatened to undermine the constitution, or render it of no avail to its admirers. If they did not do every thing that was wished, they did much for the liberties of the people. By the contractors' bill, near fifty court minions, who were capable of sacrificing the public interest to their own, were prevented from sitting in parliament. Above fifty thousand revenue officers, creatures of the crown, and always ready to support the nomination of the treasury, to the injury of the rights and liberties of their fellow subjects, were deprived of their power of voting. The board of trade, a mere lucrative asylum for ministerial apologists, was annihilated and proscribed. Numerous places were either retrenched of their enormous overgrown profits, or entirely suppressed. The boroughs, whose privileges were so inimical to the rights of the community at large, and so universally considered a grievance, were not overlooked; but as they are so valuable a species of property to their owners, and so convenient for effectuating the schemes of prerogative, it is doubtful whether any thing short of a revolution will ever free the body from these its rotten members.

No man could ever leave the treasury bench, and take his seat on that of opposition, under more honourable auspices than Mr. Fox did. During the period he was in office, the claims of America were never debated in parliament, he, therefore, was not only free from blame, in the preposterous policy which involved the country in a civil broil, but had a pledge of the sincerest nature to give to mankind that he was the voluntary advocate of their rights. He had discernment enough to see, that, if ministers should succeed in extending an arbitrary dominion over those who were precluded from participation of privileges, they must at the same time forge chains for the future vassalage of their fellow subjects and posterity.

All his conceptions on the subject of liberty are as just as they are grand. In the early part of the discussions on the topic of America, (so soon as Dec. 13, 1774,) he affirmed, that no reason could be given, for exercising a power in America, which ought not to be extended to Ireland, and had no idea of exempting one part of the empire from any burthen which materially affected another. On March 6, 1775, he laid down the distinction between internal and external taxation, and pointed the sole way we had left us for retaining the sovereignty, and monopolising the commerce of America for ever. It is astonishing, that so young a statesman could have possessed so much wisdom as to foresee what the frantic measures of an infatuated ministry would end in: nay, it might seem, that they were preconceived with the sole intention of producing the identical effects he predicted, and which actually followed. It was he who called the attention of his majesty's servants, to the conduct of France and Spain, and warned them of their hostile designs against the peace and safety of this country; he, therefore, in time, advised the ceasing from our unjust designs of subjugating America, and concentrating our forces to resist the common enemy. He was, however, certain, the Americans would never treat with the ministry, or the creatures of a ministry, whom they detested for the injuries received at their hands. In the whole series of hostilities directed against the colonies, Mr. Fox successively protested against them, one by one, and when he found that they had entered into commercial and amicable treaties with their Most Catholic and Christian Majesties, and consequently, that both these powers, became bound in gratitude and good faith to assist them, as well against our resentment, as our endeavours to destroy their connection; he declared, that the duty for us to perform, after the bloody transactions our unjust policy had occasioned, was to endeavour to secure a large share of their commerce, by a perpetual alliance, on a federal foundation. The house, to use a vulgar phrase, was, to make the best of a bad bargain. Some such advice we stand in need of at the present time: and it can never be supposed, that so

high spirited a mind as that possessed by our admired statesman would ever consent to compromise the honour of his country, to obtain for it the semblance of a peace. There is a policy which may temper resentment, and restrain courage, without any diminution of reputation. But it is the misfortune at all times, that the minister who commences a war, however unjust, or unnecessary, is unwilling to desist from it as long as he can, in whatever manner he raises means for continuing it.

This is one of the most inauspicious omens accompanying the reinstatement into power of our present minister. The different speeches of Mr. Fox, on this interesting subject are so many specimens of wisdom and intellectual attainment. He took the lead in all the subsequent struggles of that illustrious opposition, and at length succeeded in putting an end to a war which so emphatically had been said *to tarnish the honour and glory of Great Britain.*

[*To be concluded with his portrait in our next.*]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I HAVE taken in your valuable Magazine since the New Series commenced, and am glad to find that you so well blend the useful with the agreeable. A publication like yours should contain nothing which may not be read with some degree of usefulness or pleasure years hence: I trust you will not deem the few lines I send you out of the pale of the above description; in which case you will please me by its early insertion. Without increasing the obligation by unnecessarily lengthening my letter, I will tell you at once that I and many of my neighbours have been suddenly thrown into great confusion. We have lived for many years under a family of the first repute as commoners in this country, and our late worthy landlord did not raise the rent of our farms for upwards of thirty years. He resolved not to do so as long as he lived. He was buried in the vault of his ancestors last March was two years; his son and heir having been of age eight months. Our young and new landlord raised our rents three shillings in the pound in the first year of his possession, and this we all complied with very chearfully as being nothing unreasonable, and we went on as prosperously as ever. Our young squire sold the family post-chaise last Christmas, and set up a curricle in its stead, with two outriders. He set off to London the third day of the new year, as we imagined, to be present at the birth-day of our amiable queen, and we heard no more of him until the 8th of this present month, when the steward called us all together, and informed us, that we must pay another three shillings in the pound rent if we meant to stay in our farms; and that was not all, for we were told, we must prepare for paying the whole year's rent next pay-day, having hitherto only paid one half year under another. After we had in some degree overcome the shock of this information, and the company seeming desirous I should say something in behalf of the whole, as our cases were so exactly similar, I asked where his honour had been to learn this severe discipline (for he is our major commandant): the steward with a look of sympathy towards us, and indignation elsewhere, replied with a loud voice, "to hell." We all started at this phrase, not only as some of us were of a religious cast and character, but also that the steward himself was considered a grave sober-minded man, and of chaste and mild discourse. Seeing us still in amazement, he repeated in as abrupt a tone as before, "to hell." Upon this I replied, "No, that is impossible, for no one who ever went there, came back again." "But my master is come back," rejoined he, "and twelve thousand pounds worse than he went." Upon an explanation, which you

may suppose, we were not long without demanding, we learnt sure enough that the young gentleman had gone into a gaming house, so named, as it richly deserves, and that among a set of sharpers he lost four thousand the first night, and to take his revenge, he was plundered of double the sum the next: the loss of his whole estate, it seems, was prevented by a miracle, but to make up for this sum, which he has been robbed of, his whole tenantry must be rack-rented, and his character accordingly wounded, and by many despised. I must decline being more minute on this particular occurrence, lest a too pointed description may convert a lamentable occurrence into a completely desperate case. I will, therefore, conclude my letter with a few general remarks on the fatal effects of gaming: first premising, that as we make use of the stocks in the country to set those cut-purses and cheats in, who play off their knavish tricks, so it is a pity, you do not in London appropriate the pillory to some useful purpose with these gentlemen, who have thus defrauded our unsuspecting young lord of the manor. I am afraid, you gentlemen of the town, look upon gaming only as an idle and weak thing at the worst; but we of the country consider it as a great sin. For my own part, I am persuaded it is a very wicked thing, for it may easily convert a good man into a very bad one. Till this adventure the Squire was naturally inclined to do all the good he could, and was desirous of enjoying a fair name among his tenantry and neighbours; now, when his old and faithful steward tells him the harm he is doing his farmers, and the harsh things they will say of him, he only says peremptorily, he *must* have the money, let them say what they will. Every man who games, Mr. Editor, is liable to fall in with cheats, and experience the fate of our young gentleman. Should he even win money, he loses his character, which is of more value than his winnings. There never was a gamester from the beginning of the world esteemed for being such. Gaming destroys character, ruins fortune, and spoils the temper. To pay gaming debts, other just and more reasonable ones must be left undischarged: but, Sir, when I reflect on the many good and charitable offices our Squire might have performed, with a fourth part of what he has lost, I am not master of cool reason to proceed enumerating the evils which may be seen to grow out of the vice of gaming.

I will therefore conclude myself your oppressed humble servant,

A YEOMAN.

Exon, 20 *Feb.* 1805.

NATIONAL DEBT.

IT has been recently stated, that by the beneficial operation of the sinking fund, no less a sum than 1,698,926l. 13s. 4d. is at present applied, per quarter, to the reduction of the national debt; and that the sum already redeemed amounts to 113,528,393l. sterling. This, no doubt, is true and accurate, but it ought not to flatter any one person that of itself it will ever free us from the burthen of our debt, while we are obliged to borrow fresh sums for the increasing demands of each year's government. When the sinking fund has paid off another hundred millions, should there have been a necessity of borrowing and funding two hundred millions, we shall, instead of being a hundred millions the better, be a hundred millions the worse. If the war were at an end, and we ceased to borrow in loans, then indeed the sinking fund provision would operate the gradual reduction of that debt which is now too stupendous almost for the imagination of man to conceive the extinction of.

A SYSTEM OF COSMOLOGY; INTENDED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GENERAL STUDY OF HISTORY.

[Continued from page 117.]

Cappadocia.

THE Pontus Cappadocius is the northern point on the coast of the Euxine sea, nearly opposite to Syria, and the Mediterranean on the south, which we alluded to as constituting the utmost extent of Asia Minor; and after some account of Cappadocia, which lies between those points, will therefore also terminate our description of its provinces. The many petty states of which it also consisted, though they occasionally supported great parts in the political drama of those times, afford nothing as to their origin, or peculiarity of manners, of sufficient consequence to deserve a place in this compendium; wherefore we shall consign them entirely to the historian. Cappadocia, of which we are now to speak, was anciently called also Syria, or Assyria, and the inhabitants have sometimes borne the name of Leucosyri. The word Cappadocia, according to Pliny, was derived from Cappadox, a river of that country. Originally this district comprised all that country which lies between Mount Taurus and the Euxine sea; and was divided by the Persians into two satrapies, and by the Macedonians into two kingdoms, the one called Cappadocia ad Taurum, or Cappadocia Magna, the other Cappadocia ad Pontum, and often Pontus. This country was most likely peopled by the descendants of Togarmah, the last son of Gomer, since it lies contiguous to all those parts in which the rest of Gomer's family were situated. This opinion will most likely meet with the concurrence of all who reflect on the expression of the Prophet Ezekiel, when he was to set his face against Gog, chap. xxx. 6. Gomer, and all his bands, the house of Togarmah of the north quarters, and all his bands, and many people with thee. The reader will doubtless observe how, as we advance, fresh evidence opens on us in favour of the system on which this work was begun.

The metropolis of all Cappadocia was Mazaca, or Eusebia, called afterwards Cæsarea by Tiberius, in honour of Augustus, which name it still retains, being called by the inhabitants Kesaria. It is built in a very singular manner, according to Tavernier, as it entirely surrounds a rock, on the top of which stands a castle, and is still a very populous and considerable city. It was the seat of the renowned St. Basil, and its archbishop to this day holds the first rank among the prelates who are under the patriarch of Constantinople.

The other cities of note in Cappadocia are, Comana, called Comana Cappadocia, to distinguish it from another city of the same name in Pontus. This city was famous for a temple consecrated to Bellona, whose priests and attendants of both sexes amounted, in Strabo's time, to upwards of six thousand. Nyssa, in christian times, the see of Gregory, surnamed Nyssenus, and brother to St. Basil. Nazianzum, the see and place of nativity of another Gregory, no less celebrated by the writers of ecclesiastical history. It may not be unacceptable to the reader to make a few observations respecting the natural curiosities of Cæsarea, the first here mentioned among the principal towns, as there is a circumstance, related on the most unquestionable authority, which is very remarkable; at the foot of a mountain, on which the old city stood, its ruins being still to be seen, Sir Paul Lucas, on his travels, was shewn a vault, in which he was informed forty virgin martyrs were buried, but when, or who they were, he could not learn. As there was an opening wide enough for a man to creep through, his curiosity led him to examine it; he found it full of bodies lying in a confused manner, with the flesh upon them, but dried and hardened, resembling the anatomical dry preparations; which,

if the description be perfectly correct, is impossible to take place in an open damp vault, as the same solution of animal substances must take place there, as in all similar circumstances, which affords us fresh room to suppose, among many instances of the same nature, that the art of preserving bodies, known to the ancients, and which has long been lost, had been carried to a greater extent than we are generally inclined to imagine. There are also many ancient structures in the neighbourhood of Cæsarea, some in form of a tower, and terminating with a cupola; others like a pyramid, but all of fine square stones; they are supposed to have been Persian tombs, as the inside of them is divided into two, three, or more vaults, with several Persic inscriptions. This country produces excellent wines, and most kinds of fruits; and was formerly rich in mines of silver, copper, iron, and alum. Affording also alabaster, crystal, jasper, and onyx stone. It was also celebrated for its breed of horses, which were, as they still are, in great request. Some parts of Cappadocia are very mountainous and barren, the Antitaurus, a chain of mountains running across the country between Cappadocia and the great Taurus, taking up a great space of land, amongst which mountains is situated Mount Argaus, of such an extraordinary height, that the Euxine sea on the one side, and the Mediterranean on the other, are visible from the top of it. As to the state of this country in early times, we are quite in the dark; it was undoubtedly, at one period, a province of the kingdom of Lydia, and after the overthrow of Cræsus passed from Lydia to the Persians, to whom the Cappadocians paid an annual tribute of fifteen hundred horses, two thousand mules, and fifty thousand sheep. The first king of this nation we find mentioned in history is Pharnaces, a noble Persian, who having saved Cyrus from a lion, when he was hunting, was by him rewarded with his sister Atossa, and the kingdom of Cappadocia. The religion of this people was much the same with that of the Persians, which of course will come in its proper place. At Comona there was a very stately and rich temple consecrated to Bellona, whose battles the priests and their attendants used to represent on stated days, cutting and wounding each other, as if seized with madness, from the violence of enthusiastic fury. Diana Persica was worshipped in the city of Castaballa, where women devoted to the worship of that goddess were believed to tread barefoot on burning coals without receiving any harm. There is one temple more to be taken notice of, from the detestable superstitions practised there of human sacrifices; it was that of Comana, whither this horrid custom is reported to have been brought by Orestes and his sister Iphigenia, from Taurica Scythia, where men and women were immolated to Diana. The Cappadocians bore a very bad character in general, as addicted to every vice, insomuch that a wicked and impious man was emphatically called a Cappadocian by the Greeks, which circumstance is worth observing, as it affords a singular and striking instance of the powerful effects of the pure morals and doctrines of Christianity, which was no sooner introduced among them, than an entire change took place, and no country has produced greater champions of the christian religion, or surpassed them in the number of prelates of unblemished characters.

We have no system of their laws, nor sufficient information to say any thing about them. Their commerce must have been great from their trade in horses, as has been observed, and also from their mines, of which mention has been made.

Armenia.

We are now entering the Greater Asia, and the first nation that demands our attention, both on account of its proximity to Cappadocia, the

one last spoken of, as also, being likewise of the family of Togarmah, is Armenia. It was divided into Armenia Major and Minor, the latter of which demands consideration first, as next to Cappadocia: it was bounded on the east by the Euphrates, parting it from Armenia Major; on the south by Mount Taurus, separating it from Cilicia; on the west and north by a long chain of mountains, called in different places, Mons Scordiscus, Amanus, and Antitaurus, which has been noticed before: by these it is divided from Cappadocia. It is a very mountainous country; but the mountains are here and there interspersed with pleasant and fruitful vales, abounding with oil and wine no way inferior to the best of Greece. This country was a part of Cappadocia till the reign of Antiochus the Great, when Zadriades and Artaxias, seizing on Armenia, and adding to it some of the neighbouring provinces, introduced the distinction of Armenia Major and Minor. In the time of the Roman jurisdiction in those parts, it was divided into four provinces, Laviana, Mariana, Aravena, and Melitene, each of which had their proper capital, but the one of most note was Melitene, the province of that name, and the metropolis of Asia Minor; it was afterwards called Malaxia, and now Suur.

Whence the whole of this tract called Armenia, including both the Greater and Lesser, obtained its name, is not determined. Armenia Major, which we are now to treat of, was bounded on the south by Mount Taurus, separating it from Mesopotamia; on the east by both Medias, that is, the Greater Media, and that which was known under the name of Atropatia; on the north by Iberia and Albania; and on the west by Armenia Minor, and the mountains Paryadres, some Pontic nations, and the Euphrates. This country is very hilly and mountainous, and the hills are here and there interspersed with fruitful and beautiful dales and vallies, like Armenia Minor, but on the whole very different in point of fertility. All sorts of grain are but very indifferent, yielding in most places but four-fold. If they had not contrivances for watering their lands, they would be nearly barren. What the country produces is almost entirely owing to the painful labour of the inhabitants, who either actually water it by hand, or dig trenches from more distant parts to their lands. The cold is so great here, that all manner of fruits are more backward than in most other tracts, even of the northern countries. The hills are covered with snow the whole year round, and it sometimes falls even in the month of June. Tournefort tells us, that in the middle of July he often found ice about the springs before the rising of the sun, though it was exceeding hot in the day time; this cold keeps every thing back, so much so, that he found the corn at that time of year not a foot high, and the fruit trees were scarce as forward as they usually are about Paris at the end of April. The method of ploughing, used by the modern inhabitants, is very singular; they put to one plough ten or twelve yoke of oxen, each yoke having a driver on one of the beasts, that the furrows might go deeper, experience having taught them, that it was necessary to plough very deep, to mix the upper soil, which is too dry, with that which, lying beneath, is less so, as also to preserve the seed from the hard frosts. Notwithstanding which, we are told, that the corn would be burnt up, were not the fields frequently watered, and that even by hand, with immense labour, because the nitrous salts with which the soil of Armenia is in most parts impregnated, would burn up the roots.

We are as much in the dark respecting the laws of the Armenians, as of those of the Cappadocians, but the religion of both was the same as that of the Persians. There was, however, a goddess particular to the Armenians, by name Tanais. Many

temples were erected to her all over Armenia, but more especially in the province of Acilesina, where there was a most magnificent temple, with a statue of solid gold and uncommon workmanship. In honour of this goddess, and in her temple, the Armenians used to prostitute their daughters; which, together with their human sacrifices, and the inspecting the entrails of young children, as well as those of dogs, and other animals, for the purpose of foretelling future events; could not but procure them the character, as we have seen, of extreme wickedness, even in that very age itself, however barbarous.

The language of the ancient Armenians was much the same with that of the Syrians. The modern Armenians use two languages, the vulgar one, and one which they call the learned, which is only to be found in their ancient manuscripts, and is used in divine service. To understand it well is reckoned a great accomplishment, and is all that is requisite to be admitted into the order of Vertabiets; these are their doctors of divinity, who having obtained a proficiency in this superior language, are thought properly qualified for that high degree, having also got by heart a few sermons of Gregory Altenasi, a famous preacher among them.

Though the modern Armenians are well known for the extensive commerce they carry on, yet we find no mention made of it in ancient times. Nevertheless, the easy and safe navigation of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and the example of their industrious neighbours the Syrians, together with the great wealth they enjoyed under some of their kings, which induce us to imagine it must have been of some consequence.

We will just take a slight view of the principal cities: Sebastia is the first worth notice; it was seated on the banks of the Euphrates, not far from Mount Taurus. Armosta, once a considerable city: it was situated between the Tigris and the Euphrates, from which it has been placed by some in Mesopotamia, though Pliny, Polybius, and Tacitus expressly call it a city of Armenia. Tigranocerta, built by Tigranus in the time of the Mithridatic war, and so named from its founder, the word certa, in the Parthian language, signifying a city. It was seated in the southern part of Armenia, on the top of a steep hill between the springs of the Tigris and the Taurus. This city Tigranes peopled with the inhabitants collected from all the nations which he had conquered, chusing them according to the best information he could obtain of their merit and qualifications. It was enriched with the wealth of all Armenia in some measure, as there was not an Armenian from the highest to the lowest that did not contribute towards the embellishing of it. In latter ages we may mention Theodosiopolis, built by the Emperor Theodosius, of whom it borrowed its name. It was a great and wealthy city, and in those early times accounted impregnable. It is generally supposed that the town of Ezzeron is the ancient city of Theodosiopolis: and Tournefort does not think it improbable, on the supposition that the inhabitants of Artze retired to Theodosiopolis, after the destruction of their own city; for Cedrenus informs us, that in the reign of Constantine Monomachus, who died about the middle of the eleventh century, Artze was a great and wealthy town, inhabited by the merchants of different nations, who confiding in their numbers and strength, would not retire with their effects to Theodosiopolis, during the war between that emperor and the Mohammedans, by whom the place was besieged, and the inhabitants made such a vigorous defence, that the general of the Mohammedans, apprehensive that the town might be relieved, caused it to be set on fire on all sides; Cedronus tells us, that one hundred and forty thousand persons of both sexes perished in this dreadful attack, either in the fire or by the sword. It is therefore

highly probable, that the survivors of this horrible scene retired with the foreign merchants to Theodosiopolis, which was so very near it. The Turks most likely found that name too unlike their own language, and therefore gave it the name of Artzerum, that is, Artze of the Greeks, or christians, and from Artze came Erzeron.

The rivers of this country are reckoned six in number; the Lycus and Phasis fall into the Pontus, the Cyrus and Araxes into the Caspian sea, and the Tigris and Euphrates discharge themselves into the Persian gulf. The Lycus, the Phasis, and the Cyrus, though they are said to belong to Armenia, yet have been reckoned rather as rivers of Pontus, Colchis, and Albania.

The most considerable mountains of Armenia are the Moschick mountains, separating the western parts of Armenia from Colchis; they have been supposed to have derived their name from Mosoch the son of Japhet. Paryadræ, extending from the Moschick mountains to the borders of Armenia Minor. Niphates, famous from the springs of the Tigris and Abus, from which issues the Euphrates.

Colchis.

In pursuing our march over so large and extensive a tract of land as the greater Asia, in order not to leave the adjacent countries behind us, or revert to them afterwards, which would create confusion, we must stop to consider the northern and southern states, bordering on each central nation, as we proceed. Let us begin, therefore, with Colchis, which was bounded on the south by Armenia, of which we have just been treating, on the north by Mount Caucasus, which divides it from Sarmatia Asiatica, on the east by Iberia, and on the west by the Euxine sea. In after times it obtained the name of Mingrelia, which it still possesses. The first peopling of this country, at least as far as we can trace it, whatever may have been the case before authentic accounts could be preserved, seems at first an exception to the extensive spread of the house of Togarmah, youngest son of Gomer, over these countries; for, according to Herodotus, the Colchians were originally a colony of Egyptians, Sesostris having left part of his army with which he had invaded Scythia, in Colchis, to people that country, and guard the passes. In support of this origin of them, he further adds, that the affinity between the language used at Colchis, and that which is commonly spoken in Egypt, leaves no room to doubt of their coming from that country. But it is very strange, that not only Herodotus, but many other judicious and excellent writers, should have fallen into the error of calling that a first peopling, which in fact was only a re-peopling; and this occurs in several instances respecting different nations, and unless they could assert, on sufficient grounds, that at such a period, certain countries were perfectly desert and uninhabited, is a very improper way of speaking; for though it is very possible, and we know it has sometimes been the fact, that several countries have suffered from different causes a great depopulation, as may have been the case in Colchis when Sesostris came there, and fixed his Egyptians among them, yet it is highly improbable, that at so late a period as that of Sesostris, that country in particular should have been entirely destitute of inhabitants, when it was environed by so many states then in the most flourishing condition. Wherefore the previous hypothesis of the spread of the house of Togarmah over all these tracts, is far from being invalidated. This inaccuracy will appear still more flagrant, when we consider how contradictory it is to his own account of the subjugation of Colchis, by which we are informed, that Sesostris was obliged to fight several hard battles before he obtained his final victory over the inhabitants. We must, how-

ever, rescue so great and useful an historian from the full force of so palpable a contradiction, by supposing him to mean, that the Egyptians who settled there became the greater part of the inhabitants, from the immense loss of numbers the aborigines had suffered, in the several engagements they sustained against Sesostris. We may also conceive, that he alluded likewise to the offspring of Hul, grandson of Shem, who are said to have settled in Armenia, and to have passed from thence into the neighbouring country, calling it Colchis, from their progenitor Hul, or Chol. The kingdom of Colchis was very pleasant and fruitful, abounding with all the necessaries of life, and enriched with many mines of gold, which gave occasion to the fable of the golden fleece, and the Argonautic expedition.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I TRUST that neither you, nor any of your readers, will accuse me of wanting consideration or compassion for the sick and the helpless, of whatever denomination, because I complain of the inconveniency, not to say indecency, witnessed in the streets of London and its vicinage, by beggars of both sexes, exposing ulcerated or otherwise diseased or distorted limbs to the eye of the passenger. These are objects unquestionably of the deepest commiseration, but surely it is in some degree a cruelty to allow them to strip a sore or tumefied leg or arm in cold weather, for the sake of moving the tender-hearted to give them money. Though they may receive the well meant alms they demand, they must at the same time experience an aggravation of the disorder, by the irritation or inflammation the cold air cannot fail to occasion in the afflicted part, and consequently they may be said to be selling their lives, while they are seeking charity. No doubt most of your London readers remember a short time ago, during the frosty weather, a very florid faced young girl, exposing, on Snow-hill, an enormously swelled leg, the humours of which appeared every moment to threaten the bursting of the ligaments of the flesh. Such an object could not be looked on by certain of the fair sex without danger, and I am glad the suffering creature has been removed, (let us hope to her own satisfaction and relief:) but the principal reason of my troubling you with these few lines, is to ask any of your well-informed readers or correspondents, what would be the best way of obviating the evil of begging in the streets altogether. Now while this so desired a remedy is thought of, let it not be overlooked, that there are no beggars among the *Quakers*, nor even among the *Jews*. I am, Sir, yours,

G. M.

Christ's Hospital, March 6, 1805.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your excellent Magazine, permit me to express my feelings on a glaring and gross inconsistency, which I yesterday noticed in the public papers, and which has probably struck many others in the same manner that it did me. At the top of a column in the Globe, for March 5, stands a pompous account of an elegant entertainment, or series of entertainments, given by the Marquis of Abercorn, on Sunday 3d of March, for they consisted of a dinner, tea party, and supper, making together half a day and half a night; amusement, which consisted we are told, of something more refined than the insipid chit chat of common parties, it was "the feast of reason, and the flow of soul," so much the better, for if great people will be constantly living in each other's houses, let them at least endeavour to improve each other by their conversation, let there be some-

thing useful in their mirth and conviviality: but while they thus amuse themselves every day and every hour of the day, let them forbear to interfere with the amusements of their inferiors, on that day which alone is left them for rest and recreation, after spending the other six in labour. These reflections were produced by reading in the very same column above mentioned, a long account of a bloody engagement, which had taken place between a party of the police officers and a party of the lower Irish, who had assembled in some obscure alley, for the purpose of making themselves merry with a dance, according to the custom of their country. The police in the event proved the stronger party of the two, and dragged the defeated Irishmen before the justices, who finding that they had met for no dangerous purpose, dismissed them with a friendly caution and reprimand; now, though it is much to be desired that all indecent and disorderly meetings, which offend against public peace and private morals, should be either suppressed or prevented, yet it is by no means to be justified, that men, who merely meet together for the purpose of innocent amusement, should be rudely disturbed and ill treated, even by legal authority; the house of the poor man in a free country should be equally sacred with that of the rich one, and if Sunday meetings are tolerated in the one, they should not be interrupted in that of the other; if it is a violation of religious duty, or of civil obedience, to have large parties on the sabbath, at the houses of the poor, it is no less so in the houses of the rich, unless there be one religion for the one, and another for the other, or unless religion be only a politic contrivance to keep the vulgar in subjection. Whatever may be thought of religious doctrines and customs, there can be no doubt that the duties of morality are equally binding upon all, and whoever transgresses these ought to find his punishment, either in the law of the land, or in the consequences of his own misconduct; but it is a dangerous policy, to substitute religious observances for moral duties, for they, by this means, are both neglected; the great generally disregard the former, and the vulgar, authorised by their example in the one case, frequently forget the latter. What must a cabinet minister think of fasting, who gives a great dinner on Ash Wednesday? or what must he expect the vulgar to think of him? For God's sake, let us have an end of all these pretences of religion, which are to be binding upon the ignorant, and despised by their superiors; such a conduct overturns both religion and morality together, and saps the very foundations of society, which can never be held together while the lower ranks have first cause to despise those above them; let us have done with the cruel mockery of telling the vulgar, they are religiously to observe the sabbath, while their superiors spend it in feasting, music, and revelling, let us cease to attempt keeping the vulgar quiet by authority, when we neglect to teach them what is proper by our example: it is an insult, at which it is no wonder if they revolt, for after six days of labour, it is a cruel command which would debar them of innocent amusement. In the case just mentioned, it may be said, that the police was not apprised of the meeting being held in private dwellings, but they ought carefully to have informed themselves of the fact, before they ventured to violate the sacredness of an Englishman or an Irishman's castle; it is to be hoped that every just means will be taken to reform the morals of the lower ranks, but some are of opinion, that the reform ought to commence with the higher ones, who might do every thing by their example.

W. B.

Morpeth, March 7, 1805.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

TO write to the newspapers for the redress of the evil I have to complain of, would be like any one benevolent member of the house of commons bringing in a bill to prevent the landowners from consulting their own interest, when another corn-bill is suggested. The nuisance I complain of is beneficial to the diurnal prints, and these may be said to have greatly encouraged, if not wholly occasioned it, I mean "the fashionable parties for the week." I very unfortunately live next door to one of these "fashionable ladies," and therefore am greatly annoyed two nights a week by the company at her routes. This lady has two daughters and a niece "to dispose of," and therefore it is essentially necessary to continue advertising them till they are taken off her hands. I find this is become a very common, and thought to be *a very fair speculation!* I understand one of the ladies is on the point of being espoused by the son of an old baronet, and heir to a very considerable estate in one of our midland counties. After he had been (for the first time) at the lady's party, a paragraph appeared in a fashionable print, as follows: "It is whispered that the amiable Miss T—, the most accomplished of her sex, is about to give her fair hand to Mr. —, the most accomplished of his. The lady is expected to enjoy a considerable fortune at the death of a very near relation far advanced in years, and the gentleman is heir to an estate of five thousand a-year." Now when this interesting couple meet again, it is easy to conceive they look at one another with attention: in short, like the *medcin malgre lui*, they became lovers whether they would or not be such, having been forced, as it were, to admire each other. Now this is the most favourable result of the new kind of speculation. Many have set up in it, but have been ruined before they could bring it to bear, as the saying is. Mrs. Dash has been twice in a spunging-house, and once actually in the Fleet, before she made a lucky match for herself. If one in a thousand chance to succeed in this kind of lottery, like the holder of a ten or twenty thousand pound prize, it makes numbers of fresh adventurers. But, Mr. Editor, the circumstance the most to be complained of, is, that these fashionable parties (*mobs* I was going to say) keep the neighbourhood, from the racket of their carriages, in a state of disturbance half the night of their assembling. As to the extravagance of these routes, some people say the expence of them, for the season, is to be calculated as exactly as the quantity of carpet necessary for covering the floor of a drawing-room. There must, however, be some contingency annexed to this kind of enterprize, or so many "fashionables" could not be ruined and imprisoned before they have half tried the scheme. I hope these facts, being made public through your widely-circulating Magazine, may be the means of preventing numbers of tradesmen hereafter from complaining that they have not been able to obtain their harps, their pianofortes, their route-chairs, route-glasses, &c. &c. which they have lent out for the evening.

I am, Sir, your's, A.

Manchester-square, 9th March, 1805.

OBSERVATIONS ON MR. LOFFT'S REPLY TO STRICTURES, ETC.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE art of invective is so easily acquired, and a spirit of acrimonious recrimination so common a substitute for the frankness of manly candour, that I am rather concerned than surprised to see the passionate effusion of Mr. Capel Lofft, which appears in your last number, as a reply to some animadversions of mine in your impartial Magazine for January. Far as I am from wishing to enter into a public controversy, there are some

parts of Mr. Lofft's production so singular, and others so entirely nugatory, that I cannot refrain from troubling you with a few remarks, by way of rejoinder.

I really could hardly expect Mr. L. who, by various passages in his account of the rural poet, appears to be a strenuous advocate for general and unfettered modes of literary inquiry, to rank critical essays, published only in the form of propositions, and liable to the immediate refutation of the injured, among the worst of the many bad productions of this our modern Egypt. If such indeed be his opinion, I beg leave to dissent from him, since I feel persuaded that the opportunities of censure or encouragement afforded by the freedom of such miscellaneous publications, present the best means of abashing vanity, or supporting modest merit.

I assuredly lament that any public mention, save that of regret, should be made of the mother of Mr. Bloomfield, so precisely at the period of her dissolution; but sincerely aver that it was accidental, as the same Magazine that conveyed my few observations to the public, informed me of her death. But what has Mr. L.'s long account of the mothers of Newton, Thomson, Sir William Jones, &c. to do with what I advanced on the subject? Did I presume to say that the virtues and talents of the parent, especially when employed in directing the efforts of infantile genius, were inconsequential articles of mention in memoirs of the son? Far from it: I merely pointed out, as a specimen of the minute and frivolous in biography, the formal way in which Mr. Lofft informs the world that he had purposely written to the poet's elder brother, to ask the strangest of all strange questions—the name of his mother before marriage!! If the solution of this inquiry in any shape be interesting to the public, a pedigree as far upwards as industry could trace it, would be equally so; and without such a performance (with *notes* possibly on the *intermarriages*) the memoirs must inevitably be deemed incomplete. As to Mr. L.'s queries, "Why then am I not blamed for having named his father?" and "for the future, is it to be a law of literature, that the biographer of a person is to suppress the *names* of the parents?" I really do not see their force. As much as is wanted of the names of the parents, would, I should think, in most cases speak for itself.

As to the extreme sensibility with which Mr. L. hears the name of the lady mentioned, who contributed a sonnet to the early edition of the Farmer's Boy (reprinted with it in every subsequent copy) it appears truly surprising, when it is recollected that Mr. Lofft himself ushered her to the bar of the public. Need it be observed, that the name of every candidate for public fame is perfectly open to general observation, at least in regard to the performance on which the claim is founded, independent of age, sex, virtues, or accomplishments? — This lady, however, has not been mentioned in any other than terms of respect, and the writer must so far speak for himself, as to affirm, that he is as quickly alive to every gentlemanly feeling, as Mr. Capel Lofft can be.

I mentioned, as a principal error, in my opinion, of Mr. Lofft's literary conduct, his omitting to state, in marginal references, the precise words of the original where any little corrections had been deemed necessary. Mark his consistency of reply! In one part of his Retort, he says, "as to the grammatical error arising from provincial dialect, if Z had quoted one, as should have been done" (how could this be done if the errors were remedied?) "it would have appeared that, so far as it is characteristic of the composition, it was not lost to the reader; for I had precisely stated wherein it consists, a circumstance of provincial usage," &c. Again, "I will now ask what farther informa-

tion, interesting to readers in general, would have been obtained if this circumstance of provincial dialect had been every where inserted at the side, or at the foot, of the page, as it occurred in the MS.?"—Yet, in another part, he says, "that Z and" (as he is politely pleased to add) "other persons of a curiosity more innocent and laudable, may learn what the state of the MS. was, *pretty exactly, I believe*, by looking into the Mirror of the spring of 1802."—Now, if these grammatical mistakes were of so trivial a kind, that the critic would probably have considered Mr. L. "uselessly, indelicately, and invidiously minute," why publish them at all? But, inconsequential as they were, it appears that they were thought articles sufficiently curious to be communicated to the world through the pages of the Mirror. I am ready to suppose them mere circumstances of provincial usage, but must persist in affirming, that if they were to be submitted to the public in any shape whatever, it should not have been through the channel of a publication entirely foreign to the work itself, however respectable that publication might be.

But Mr. L. had his reason for neglecting to place these, where common sense would certainly think of looking for them—beneath the columns of that poem of which they had originally formed a part. The ingenuity of the speculatist might be exhausted in endeavouring to discover this reason, were the Editor not kind enough to tell us, nearly five years after the appearance of the work, that it was because "the Publisher would have *complained* that he had unnecessarily *deformed the appearance of the book!*"—Alas, alas! are the pages of a work addressed to the fancy of the adult, to be preserved, then, with the same cautious delicacy as the schoolboy's Christmas-piece? Do I understand Mr. L. aright? Does he indeed think that notes inserted "at the side, or at the foot, of a page," would incur the censure either of the publisher or the reader, on account of the inelegancy of their lineal formation? If no more satisfactory a motive can be given for the omission, I must believe my "Strictures" not totally void of foundation.

Allow me, Sir, to congratulate your correspondent on his proficiency in the jocose. I know not, exactly, to what class of merriment I shall assign his efforts. They certainly cannot aspire to the consequence of the pun. The pun deals in *words*: Mr. L. is content to shew his talents in a play upon *letters*. To resort to the species of witticism in which this gentleman seems so great an adept, I trust, Mr. Editor, that in the alphabet where C and L hold a place, Z will ever be deemed a *necessary letter*.

Brilliant as may be Mr. L.'s observations on Z, "that algebraic symbol of unknown value," the tenor of my objections appears still unanswered. On this subject the public is to determine: the public, and not Mr. Lofft, and an anonymous accusant, is to place its due value on a mode of writing which stoops to narrate, with scrupulous fidelity, the days on which the children of a poet, just bursting on notice, were born; and what christian appellations the family partialities of their parents bestow on them; and which proclaims, as a discovery of worth, the name, before her nuptials, of the mother of its hero, a woman though most amiable and estimable, necessarily the offspring of persons totally unknown, except in the little village-circle that bounded their humble but honourable pursuits.

The same public is likewise to determine whether a production so extraordinary as the Farmer's Boy should not have been generally circulated in its original state, even at the prodigious inconvenience of interfering with the picturesque effect of the letter-press. Nor can such an appeal possibly hazard the stability of "the little rustic temple which

Mr. Lofft's admiration has constructed;" a temple reared on the solid basis of taste and genius, however the supplementary architect may have erred in some few particulars of its disposition.

Mr. L. disclaims the approbation of so insignificant a commentator as myself; I therefore forbear to mention instances in which he undoubtedly merits esteem as an Editor, contenting myself with repeating that I certainly think, *on the whole*, the public is obliged to him for the literary assistance which he afforded to Mr. Bloomfield: to add, that the poet must necessarily be sensible of the obligation were superfluous; the amiable cast of character ascribed to the author of the Farmer's Boy must ensure the liberality of his sentiments.

I am at a loss to discover what can induce Mr. L. to start a seeming conjecture that he is, to use his own term, "impeached at the bar of the public" by a *female!* I confess that I am not conscious of any feminine expression in my observations. Whether Mr. L. is accustomed to addresses from ladies, in the stile of critical analyzation that I have adopted, he best knows.

I cannot conclude, without observing that it was with concern I found myself *compelled* again to allude to the parent of the poet; those filial duties, with which Mr. Bloomfield appears so well acquainted, form too bright an ornament of human nature to be mentioned with levity in the page of unimportant controversy.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. Z.

A TOUR THROUGH THE MOST INTERESTING PARTS OF NORTH WALES, BY J. N. BREWER, ESQ. AUTHOR OF A WINTER'S TALE, &c.

[Continued from page 28.]

THE ruins of Conway castle, joined to those of the turretted wall, within the lines of which the little town is built, demand the pause of the traveller as he shapes his course toward the vale of *Llanrwst*. Here, while he considers the varied scenes of destructive turbulence, and scarce less dangerous festivity, to which these relics have been witness, he must exult over the peaceful display of rural business that has now taken place of domestic warfare, and all the rude pomp of chivalry. The subject of such reflections, he will look with pride on the state of dilapidation to which this splendid monument of Edward's victories is reduced; and congratulate the "moping owl" on her uncontested dominion where kings once received homage, and triumph spread her loudest acclamations.

The agriculture of Wales is undoubtedly still in its infancy. Improvement no where makes so tardy a progress as among the recluse, with whom prejudice and indolence combine to produce a bigotted adherence to those modes that experience shews will become in some measure effective, though in the least desirable way. The peasants of one country, we are told, were with difficulty prevailed on to fasten the plough otherwise than to the *horse's tail*; while the farmers of another would not listen to the men who informed them that iron made a better plough-share than the wood they were accustomed to use for that purpose. With such a race, every approach to improvement will inevitably be deemed a superfluous innovation; and it must remain for the silent progress of letters, now so generally disseminated among every class of people, to enlarge the perception, and open the understanding to the evidence of truth. That liberal spirit of agricultural speculation that has become so laudably prevalent throughout England, has, unquestionably, obtained many votaries in the more populous and fertile districts of Wales; but the operations of these are yet very limited, and the stubborn soil of the uplands pines in steril neglect.

The sentimentalist, perhaps, will be grieved to observe that the adoption

of modern methods of culture introduces, invariably, the modern custom of compressing several small farms into one, too considerable for the occupation of any other than the man of large capital. That by this practice the landlord, individually, reaps a benefit, cannot be denied; but, certainly, the country at large receives an injury, which, like the gangrene to the human frame, may be slow and silent in its course, but, like the gangrene, threatens the dissolution of the whole system. The man who rents five hundred acres, retains in servitude four families whom the division of his farm would enable all to live in industrious independence. The husbandman who tills his own farm by the sweat of his brow, and rears his children to the inheritance of manly notions concerning the honest dignity of successful labour, is the character drawn by Goldsmith as the vital part of every nation's strength and consequence:

"Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay!
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supply'd."

Such were the men, and not the menial servants of an earldom, who, during the existence of the feudal system, ranged themselves under the banner of their local chieftain, and proved that the best defence of a country is to be found in a spirited and warlike peasantry. Now, even under the auspices of a more lenient and refined government, we appear hastening to that miserable state in which there are only two classes—the very rich, and the very poor. That the solid wealth of a country consists in its population, is evident; and when the spirit of its population is debased by too general habits of servitude, the nation will be found to lose all vigour of sentiment—every trace of original character follows—and the kingdom may safely be pronounced rapidly advancing to that era of seeming prosperity, but intrinsic decrepitude, that is too frequently the forerunner of decay and dissolution.

Agricultural societies in the more ignorant and remote parts of the principality, established on such principles as would enlighten the minds, while they effected no change in the relative situations of the husbandmen, would undoubtedly prove the blessing of the country, and would reflect much higher credit on the Welch landholders than the contrivance of new roads and canals, which, however desirable in many instances, too often serve only as vehicles for conveying the produce of a county to distant markets, while the natives are left to starve.

The vale of Llanrwst opens in those gradations of beauty that fascinate, rather than surprise the traveller. On one side, rise the irregular and terrific mountains of Caernarvonshire; on the other, gentle hills lift their pleasant undulations, decked with soft woods, and interspersed with fantastic rocks that relieve the frowning grandeur of their opponents. The majestic Conway pours its stream along the valley, and enriches with a most delicate verdure the smiling meadows that court its banks. Down the steepest of the mountains, numerous cataracts seek the repose of the vale; and forcibly prove, when heard from afar, or beheld on a nearer approach, that not only "rural sights, but rural sounds" are calculated to inspire emotions of the purest pleasure.

The various features of this valley are of too extensive a nature to allow its forming so singularly interesting a display as that of Festiniog, which seems, indeed, arranged by its friendly genius as a perfect subject for the pencil of the draughtsman. The vale of Llanwrst, however, contains greater variety; charm succeeds charm, and each affords a novel and luxuriant instance of the picturesque. The cot-

tages, too, are decent and cleanly; the inhabitants appear to want nothing but a sense of the beauties that surround them, to form the most enviable beings that can be imagined.

In the midst of this delightful scenery, lies the town of *Llanrwst:* a place of some business, but possessed of little to interest any other than the trader. This town, like its rival neighbours, draws a profitable source of commerce from its connection with Ireland; and the extravagant charges of the inn-keeper prove the liberality of his Hibernian visitors.

It may not be amiss to notice, here, the price of the common articles of life, in Wales, generally supposed to be so desirably moderate. That such was the case a very few years back, is certain; but these mountain districts no longer afford an appropriate retreat for the reduced family that flies from the extravagant regions of commerce and dissipation, and seeks the unfrequented spot where the more simple productions of nature and rural art are attainable at an easy rate, from the want of a ready market, or the neighbourhood of wealthy individuals. The general goodness of the roads effectually obviates the inconvenience of a distant place of sale. Commodities of a perishable kind are now easily transported from the most obscure recesses, to the frontier town; the stable necessaries of existence float down canals to the granaries of the monied speculatist, and the valleys fatten their numerous herds for the voluptuous citizen of London, or the long train of mouths fed through the channel of the victualling-office. Indeed, on an accurate comparison, I believe the expences of a domestic establishment, even in the interior of this pastoral principality, will be found inferior only in the most trifling degree to those of the resident in the gay and populous counties of England. An advantage of *prospect* may certainly be gained by the exchange —almost the only privilege that is not subject to the pressure of modern times.

Those softer beauties that allay the mountain-horrors of this neighbourhood, pursue the course ("now sportive, now infuriate") of the river Conway,* whose delightful banks we quitted at Llanrwst, and, with all those pleasurable emotions that the search after novelty produces, shaped our way for the town and lake of Bala. Abandoned by the more playful charms of fertilization, towering columns of wood still deck the lofty mountains that rise on one side of the traveller; while those that lie in ponderous confusion, in an opposite direction, display, in the strongest colours, every distinct feature of the

* A bridge, attributed to Inigo Jones, is thrown over this river at Llanrwst; and is, indeed, a bold and admirable structure. It consists of three arches, the central one of which is, as we are told, sixty feet wide. Concerning this river, Mr. Warner, in his "Walk," ventures a criticism on Gray's expression—

"On a rock, whose haughty brow
Frowns o'er old Conway's *foaming flood.*"

Mr. Warner, noticing the progress of this stream at Conway, remarks that Gray has mistaken the character of the river, which is the reverse of foaming or impetuous. But, with submission to this intelligent and agreeable tourist, Gray (who cannot mean to place his bard in the immediate vicinity of the town, from whence the river derives its appellation) had no occasion to follow the channel of the Conway far, before he would find "a local habitation" for the glowing image that his fancy had created. Such, for instance, may be seen on the banks of that aperture through which the river precipitously enters the valley of Llanrwst, after mingling its waters with the *Machno*. Indeed, Gray seems to have been peculiarly happy in identifying the theatre of his hero's catastrophe; for *Taliesin*, one of the most venerable of the ancient bards, says of himself, "I am Taliesin, on the shore of the lake *Geirionydd*;" which lake is situated near Llanrwst. From the residence of this bard alone, the shores of the Conway are regarded with poetical veneration by every native of sentiment.

august and the sublime. Devious streams, that have torn a channel down the abrupt sides of these rocky barriers, roll along the vale—their sound too remote to meet the ear of the mountain-traveller, who seems, as he gazes on the objects spread at his feet, to be pursuing an aërial track, superior to all the concerns of men and their habitations. Scattered at no very neighbourly distances, are seen, however, many very pleasant houses—the residence of the opulent, low in the security of the valley; the hut of the peasant fearlessly placed near the summit of the mountain, on whose side his adventurous flock seeks a scanty subsistence.

The traveller will find himself arrived at the termination of this vale with regret. The perpetual variety of its features, and the seeming urbanity of manners possessed by the inhabitants, render it interesting in every point of view. No season can rob it entirely of its charms: in the serene luxuriance of early summer, its fertile meadows teem with all that is captivating in an unbounded display of rural plenty and tranquillity; the tremendous storms of the last stages of autumn, bestow a thousand cataracts on the rugged mountains, and teach the astonished stranger that horror may be beautiful.

In a country like Wales, which might be termed the very parent of inequalities, nothing like an extensive similarity of scenery is to be expected. Every attractive object is, indeed, like the transient flash of summer lightning, succeeded by a long interval of darkness. Thus, on quitting the vale of Llanrwst, a country is entered monotonous and dreary beyond description. Swampy moors "immeasurably spread," do, indeed, "seem lengthening as you go." Vegetation would appear to make a pause; not even the cherup of the furze-chat, breaks the stillness of all around; and it might be fancied that the whole animal world had forsaken these forlorn regions by general consent, but that the peat-cutter is sometimes seen pursuing his melancholy trade, in solitude and silence. Still, as you casually ascend a slow and heathy elevation, those bold and fantastic mountains of Caernarvon and Denbighshire, that encircle Llanrwst and its picturesque valley, are visible, their summits piercing through the lower clouds, and catching a variety of mellow tints from the shade in which they are partially immersed. This retrospective view was, indeed, the only agreeable circumstance that occurred to shorten the distance between Llanrwst and *Cernioge* inn; a lone and chearless house, kept by persons happily congenial with the steril scenery that surrounds them. Understanding, from the master of this inn, that the village of *Kerig-y-Drudion* was only a few miles distant, I resolved, though the day was now far advanced, to proceed for that spot, in search of a country and inhabitants more friendly and hospitable. And here let me caution the inexperienced traveller in Wales of the material difference between Welch and English miles. Both are, assuredly, of equal extent, but those ten miles that are easily mastered in an hour, on the excellent and level high-roads of this country, will afford ample employment for a whole day, when they lie on the rocky and unbeaten tracks, or beetle over the tremendous mountains, of North Wales. Not sufficiently aware of this circumstance, I quitted the shelter of Cernioge; and soon perceived by the decline of the sun, and the slow progress of our vehicle, that, unless the road shortly altered considerably for the better, we should inevitably be benighted: a situation, if not alarming, at any rate very unpleasant in a country, abounding with declivities so sudden and precipitous, that to the novice in mountain-expeditions, every motion of the carriage seems to incur the probability of an immediate downfall. The recital of a journey is

but a vapid tale, without its list of perilous accidents and hair-breadth escapes; but as I am far from aspiring to the dignity of a tourist by profession, I will spare the reader all those poetical embellishments to which the situation is certainly liable. Suffice it, that, as twilight approached, the country assumed just such a character as the romantic mind would deem desirable; and, as if arranged by a skilful artist for the purpose of picturesque effect, ushered us through a long channel of solitary grandeur, to the pass of *Glyndyffis*, a scene better adapted to the glowing canvas of a Loutherbourg, than to the feeble page of narration. The traveller shudders to view his narrow path cut, by the bold hand of adventurous enterprise, literally in the side of a frowning and tremendous acclivity. He turns his eye from the huge fragments of rock, that tremble over his head, and beholds, rolling at a fearful distance beneath him, an alpine torrent, loud, foaming, and impetuous. He traces its course, and sees it precipitating its black and raging waves through the interstice of a chain of lofty rocks; now meeting the relief of a basin, softened with underwood, now falling perpendicularly down a frightful break of the craggy steep. Across the stream, from rock to rock, is thrown a bridge, a structure which the spectator would be almost led to fancy the work of nature, since he can scarcely believe it to have been practicable by art. Leaning on the broken parapet of this pass, was placed exactly the single figure that an artist of taste would introduce into the picture—a decayed soldier, of tall, but miserable appearance; a wallet at his back, and a staff in his hand. When the half-obscurity of twilight is allowed to mingle its terrors with those natural to the scene, I must think that the imagination of *Salvator* never conjured up an assemblage of objects more awfully interesting.

The stranger will do well to bestow on the scenery of this neighbourhood a deliberate examination: such a pleasing task was to us unattainable; the sun was now lost behind the gigantic mountains of Denbighshire, or if transiently beheld, as we pursued our faithless track, he shed on us only enfeebled rays, through the glittering clouds that attended his unwelcome decline. That season was now arrived, when,

—"Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the murky wood:
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze;
While night's black agents to their preys do rouze."

All shortly became buried in profound darkness; and, while eagerly seeking the shelter of the meanest hut, we found, by painful experience, the truth of that sentence of our immortal dramatist,

"The art of our necessities is strange,
And can make vile things precious!"

While leading our horse, and treading with apprehensive care, we at length heard the uproar of some voices, seemingly elevated in village merriment. Though the gabble of the lower orders of Welch will be readily allowed not of the most harmonious nature, the finest strain of a Billington could not have so highly charmed the ear, as did, at this moment, the unintelligible clamour of these villagers. A few words explained our situation, and, with the accustomed civility of the mountaineer, one of the party conducted us to the Druid's Head, where the utmost of kindness and hospitality awaited us.

Seated here by a good fire, and refreshed by a meal of excellent heath-mutton, the inconveniences we had undergone merely served to add fresh zest to the pleasures of the present hour. Our landlady produced a bowl of tolerable punch, and I obtained the company of a decent and venerable man to partake of it: well convinced, that the only method, in travelling, to arrive at any thing resembling truth, is to demand frequent

information, and then carefully compare the different accounts that are returned.

I was particularly desirous to ascertain the precise degree in which the belief in fairies exists in this romantic country; and, from all that I could discover, am persuaded the superstition is more generally prevalent than would be supposed. Indeed, this fancy is the poetical growth of every mountainous district: the Swiss sees troops of these little aërial beings in the vapours that rise from the lakes of his barren territory; and

" —The shepherd of the Hebrid-Isles,
Placed far amid the melancholy main,
(Whether it be lone Fancy him beguiles,
Or that aërial beings sometimes deign
To stand embodied to our senses plain)
Sees on the naked hill, or valley low,
The whilst in ocean Phœbus dips his wain,
A vast assembly moving to and fro."

The fairy is, it seems, of the ordinary size of a child of two or three years old, and an endless variety of the feats performed by this little race is treasured in the memory of almost every villager. The superstition, as may be imagined, takes root only in the minds of those who pass the years of infancy in the more recluse and rural haunts; but so strong is the impression, where once it obtains, that no habits of communication with the more intelligent ranks of society can ever entirely efface it. Without doubt, the many extravagant forms assumed at twilight, and during "the pale glimpses of the moon," by those volumes of cloud that enwrap these regions, may impose a fallacious conviction, on the ardent fancy of the boy, prepared for scenes of wonder by the fire-side recitals of his family and neighbours: the imagination once raised, he easily hears, in the whistle of the passing gale, those wild and mysterious sounds attributed to this pigmy but august tribe. Hence, the earnest solemnity with which numbers will aver, that they have been spectators of the sacred merriment of these visionary beings.

The avocations of the fairies appear to be entirely of the sportive kind. I sought in vain for any of those moral interdictions that our poets suppose them to lay on their votaries. "Midnight song and revelry" furnish them a harmless pursuit, while the glowworm lends her lambent taper to illumine their ball room.

As an example of the many idle stories, held *devoutly true* by the mountaineers, it is affirmed that, there is, in the vicinage of the Snowdonia, a family descended, on the mother's side, from persons of no less consequence, than the fairies themselves. Their ancestor, it seems, was so peculiarly attentive to the fairy race, in every point of respect and hospitality, that they decreed him, in full convocation, a wife of their own transcendant nature. The good man, accordingly, was surprised with a companion, somewhat diminutive it must be allowed, but no doubt infinitely engaging. The lady proved happily fruitful: every year produced a demi-fairy to this fond couple; and, as may be expected, when they had such powerful agents as the lady's relations, all that they undertook was blest with success. But, ah! such bliss was too enviable to be lasting. Fairies, like mortals, have sometimes humours, that would appear to be founded on caprice, rather than a solidity of judgment: this fair creature was consigned to the arms of an inhabitant of the sublunary world, on a singular condition; if she ever touched any article *made of iron*, she would immediately forfeit all the privileges of humanity! Fatal exception! The worthy pair were mounting their horses, bent on the purpose of a social visit. The lady's steed threw back its head—the *bit* touches her hand—she vanishes! and leaves her astonished husband to the sad task of rearing his motherless children, in a state of disconsolate celibacy.

Such is the pointless tenor of the generality of fairy tales in current

circulation; and yet, from the strong influence of early prejudice, they gain credit with many who have had the advantage of a correspondence with the world at large. I conversed with a man of no mean capacity, and of much information, at Bangor—a person bred in the country, but who had travelled much, and has long been established in a very respectable situation. He said that the superstition was, he thought, more prevalent in the recesses of the Snowdonia than in any other part of Wales. He considered it as rapidly declining, and now confined entirely to the cottage of the peasant.

"True," said I, "and with the rustic, whose fears and imagination first gave birth to the delusion, it will, unquestionably, in some degree long remain?"

"Delusion!" repeated he—"oh! depend on it, *such things have been!* though, I believe, they no longer exist. Why, sir, when I was young, I have myself heard the sound of their music, at midnight, a hundred times; and in the morning have found the ring which the impression of their feet, in dancing, made on the mountain-side. Nay," (observing, perhaps, that I viewed him with astonishment) "I know persons who have actually *seen* them engaged in their merriment, on a moonlight night. But, I assure you it is my settled opinion that these strange beings are no longer visible. As we were saying, the foolish stories now related by many persons are evidently superstitious — and even of those, I think, we are continually hearing less!"

[*To be continued.*]

Cedite Romani scriptores, cedite graii!
Scriptor enim melior vivit in Oxonio.—

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I FIND that my letter has been honoured by the attention of your Oxford correspondent, Gaunt Notegore. It is an honour which could have been neither expected nor merited by an "empty smatterer in Greek," and a person, whose "interference" in critical matters is both "flimsy" and "futile." Reflecting in this manner upon the insignificance of my character, and the futility of my writings, I am unable to account from what reason my observations have obtained a notice so dignified. I had scarcely thought it possible, that any remarks from me upon a subject of classical criticism, made "without any qualification," could extort from any one a necessity of adducing so many illustrious authors as Gaunt Notegore has done, in opposition to my opinion. Formidable under the united sanction of Plutarch, Locke, Gibbon, Manetus, Longinus, Quintilian, Aristophanes, and Thucydides, my antagonist enters the list with a kind of pedantic confidence which I cannot pretend to. Let those only assume it, who think it ornamental to literature.

Your correspondent seems also to have carried the trite maxim of γνωθι σεαυτον to its fullest extent: with a consciousness in his abilities, bordering upon arrogance, he boasts of having effectually "established the solid and unshaken propriety of his correction." If he has, I congratulate him upon his success; but where are his proofs? He hardly mentions in his last the subject of his emendation, and builds his imaginary success upon his own assertions only. What a solid basis!! O thou champion of criticism! hast thou passed the ordeal of collegiate discipline without a stain? Are thy writings too sacred to be arraigned at the bar of the public? Why then, O immaculate man, hast thou not closed thy production with such an exultation as this:

Jamque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignes,
Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas.

If I, Mr. Editor, have unworthily undertaken the "high and *holy* office of criticism," my opponent has as unhappily aimed at the language of

candour and liberality. It is surprising, yet it is in the nature of some to be scurrilous before they can be eloquent. Such is the case with your correspondent, who is so deeply involved in the error, that the very subject matter of his discourse seems to be swept away by the torrent of his contemptuous invective. Yet if I too unfortunately should happen to violate the laws of courtesy, as I follow the example of our learned Oxonian, I shall also claim his indulgence.

By way of retaliation, I think, I likewise may affirm, that Gaunt Notegore's observations have not wanted "a singular infelicity." He has taken an opportunity of introducing Mr. Pope as the object of his censure and contempt, and this is done in apparent opposition to my sentiments. Let him shew, if he can, that I ever broached an opinion of Pope's perfect comprehension of the Grecian bard. I, in my turn, "defy your correspondent" to produce any proofs of the kind. I know, and I speak the sentiments of Johnson, that our English poet is frequently unfaithful to his great original. I also know, that Pope's version, however excellent in many respects (for it certainly has an excellence) is in several instances more a paraphrase than a translation. Cowper's is infinitely superior. Nor did I adduce that quotation from Pope to support my arguments. Gaunt Notegore either never read, or could not understand my meaning; for I still maintain, as I did then, that καθευδε can signify "slept," and nothing else, but I can never assent to your correspondent's unwarrantable transposition of the passage. Yet, supposing for a moment I could defend Pope in his translation of these lines, I would support my argument by the authority of Cowper, who certainly was not unacquainted with Homer. He renders the passage thus:

Jove also, kindler of the lightnings, climb'd
The couch, whereon his custom was to rest,
When gentle sleep approach'd him, and
reposed
With his imperial consort at his side.

However, I do not, by any means, intend to become an advocate either for the consistency of Homer in this part, or for the inaccuracy of our English translators; nor did I ever assume such an office.

I have only hitherto neglected my own alteration of the passage adverted to by your correspondent, from an inclination to expose the more vulnerable parts of his "defence," as they occurred to my notice. I say vulnerable, for I can venture to assert, that Mr. Notegore is not, as "Peleus' son" was, invulnerable in all parts but one, nor would I suppose that he has, like him, undergone a Stygian ablution. Indeed his writings are a proof to the contrary. Excuse this digression. Now my antagonist denies, that καθιζω can signify "recumbo," but has not ventured to dispute the propriety of its other meaning: this was probably too hard a task. I am not at present inclined to bring forward any authorities to confirm the former, sufficiently satisfied with the latter signification of the word. Whether Jupiter *lay* or *sat* down upon that occasion, affects not my opinion at all: nay, it is, of the two, more probable that he might have *sat*, as in such a posture he would have been less liable to the intrusion of sleep, than in a *recumbent* one. I shall, therefore, still adhere to my alteration, as equally plausible with that of your correspondent. What an infinite deal of trouble has an Oxonian given himself in ransacking the classics for the "various and comprehensive significations" of καθιζω. Profound investigator! What a laboured display has he exhibited of his critical researches! and in what an "uninteresting subject." This is his own expression, although, as if he meant to patronize an *inconsistency of writing*, he afterwards thinks "the importance of the subject" a sufficient apology for his protracted

epistle, and he even adduces authorities to prove, that "verbal criticism has never been despised by any man, who was capable of cultivating it successfully." Such a successful critic, I presume, is Gaunt Notegore.

——Nil fuit unquam
Sic impar sibi.

Thus far have I principally combated my antagonist with his own weapons, and, I trust, have in some degree detected his fallacy of argument and incoherency of expression. As to his censure, I have obtained it with Pope, and am proud of it. However, as I have been censured, a reply was undoubtedly necessary. *Exhortations* may come well from any one. Let Gaunt Notegore recollect, that acerbity of temper does, by no means, become the writings of the scholar; and let him likewise learn, that if I have been severe in my retort, it was nothing more than what he deserved, and even demanded I should be. If I have avoided it I am fortunate.

It is somewhere remarked by Boileau, that

Le plus sage est celui qui ne pense point l'être.

This sentence contains a wholesome lesson for those, whose ideas of self-importance bury all mankind in insignificance: the observation needs no commentary. Before we again part, Mr. Editor, I must regret the loss, which your readers have sustained, by the deprivation of Mr. Notegore's *intended comments* on his Greek extracts, in despite of Cicero's remark, that "opinionum commenta delet dies?" If I have also acted the part of a pedant in this letter, (which, for the sake of your patience, I will now bring to a conclusion) I have the strongest claim to your pardon; for there is a maxim, which all the world is acquainted with as well as yourself, that "example is prevalent."

March 9th, 1805. ORDEVEX.

As you, Mr. Editor, have admitted Mr. Notegore's defence, it is hoped that you will not exclude from your Miscellany this reply.

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

[Continued from p. 147.]

QUEST. 1. Which are the principal epochs, in profane history, between the taking of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans, and its destruction by the Romans?

These epochs are the birth of Cyrus, the death of Alexander the Great, and the shutting up of the temple of Janus in the time of Augustus.

The birth of Cyrus took place in the year before Christ 599. He was one of the greatest princes of whom we read in profane history; and he is distinguished above all others, by the prediction concerning him in the sacred Scriptures. At his birth the Babylonish empire was near the height of its splendor, and he was destined to level that proud monarchy, equally odious for its tyranny and superstition, to the ground. The history of that monarchy is little known but for its extent of the two qualities we have mentioned. The age of Cyrus introduces us to the history of Persia and Greece, the former country splendid for its moral virtues, and its freedom from superstition; the latter emerging from barbarism, but beginning its career with a mind debased by all the folly and abominations of idolatry. The institutions of Cyrus, or the Cyropaideia, a very elegant work, composed by Xenophon, the best writer of Greece, is particularly worthy of a perusal from those who are beginning their course of profane history; both because it gives a very good idea of the manners of the ancient Persians, and shews also by what process a royal mind may be formed, so as to be worthy of that station which it is destined to fill. Modern princes are educated generally in a different manner. Shut up within the walls of a palace, or when they quit it, surrounded only by servile dependants, they are to be pitied, if, when they appear on the stage of life, and left to their own discretion, they commit a variety of er-

cesses. The contrast is too great from mumbling over Greek and Latin, with an old priest, to the dissipation of modern life: and, if the question on public and private education may admit in many cases of much dispute, it cannot be doubted, that public education is the best for the son of a king, where, like Cyrus, he may learn by his conflicts with his brother scholars, and submission to his masters, how to behave properly in a more exalted situation.

The death of Alexander took place in the year before Christ 323. He had destroyed the Persian empire, and transferred the dominion of the greater part of the then known world, from the Persians to the Greeks. The myriads of the Persians were of no avail against the small phalanx of the Greeks; but these Persians were very different men from those, who under Cyrus carried terror into every region of Asia. Cyrus received an education suiting him to acquire and govern an empire: Darius, educated in royal luxury, and fitted only to command a weak and enervated race, was well qualified to dissolve that empire, and to leave the fields of Asia open to more active exertions of intellect. As Cyrus had been qualified in his youth for great command, so was Alexander. His father prepared the way for his future greatness, by forming an army composed of the choicest warriors of Greece, and the son received in the closet the lectures of an Aristotle, and in the field fought by the side of the bravest generals. A fit scourge, however, for the vices of mankind, he was himself an example of the greatest vice, and fell a prey early in life to his unbounded sensuality. The conqueror of Persia was subdued by the luxury of Persia; and he, who had performed so many glorious achievements as a man, submitted to the vilest degradation, to be worshipped as a god, murdered his best friends, and died in a fit of drunkenness. The tomb of this drunken god, now in the court of the British Museum, and to be seen by every one, by only knocking at the door, and walking up to it, is an object of great curiosity, and may lead the spectator to many profound speculations.

The temple of Janus was shut by Augustus in the year before Christ 4, according to the vulgar æra, but it is generally supposed to be the year in which Christ was born. In travelling over the records of ancient times, every page almost filled with scenes of blood and war, the mind feels a satisfaction in arriving at a pause, in which poor humanity can rest for some moments from its miserable occupations. The vast tracts on which Persian, Grecian, and Roman blood had flowed so profusely, now enjoyed a state of peace and tranquillity. A sovereign was now at the head of the world, who, whatever might have been his crimes to obtain that situation, possessed those qualities which well suited him to do it honour. Rome was the centre of government, and this government was of the greatest extent that had hitherto been known to exist. A free communication was open between the east and west, and at Rome the deputies from Britain met those of Egypt and Parthia, and each admired the other's singularities. The Augustan age is particularly celebrated for the encouragement given to talent in every branch: the companions of the prime minister were the men of the greatest genius that the world has seen: and the emperor listened to with rapture, and rewarded with munificence, the strains of a Horace and a Virgil. No time seems to have been more favourable for the exertion of the intellectual powers of man: yet he could not shake off the base and degrading chains of idolatry and superstition; luxury made rapid strides; the Romans were doomed to become enervated, and to run the same course as had been gone through before them by the Persians and Greeks.

Quest. II. To what reflections do these epochs give rise?

The incessant wars in which mankind were engaged, during the three great empires of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, and the transfer of power from one to the other, afford us strong proofs of the weakness of human nature; but we are not to judge of the extent of its powers from the abuse of them in the trifling displays of ambition and of bodily strength. We might as well judge of manhood by the efforts of passion in a school of boys; and in fact the world is but a school, in which the Persians, Greeks, and Romans occupied the lowest forms. The French and English of the present day are evidently not advanced much beyond them; they are in a higher form, but very far, very far indeed from the top of the school.

These wars also are not such dreadful things as at first sight they may appear to the peaceful mind, which views in them nothing but misery and slaughter, attended by no advantages to society. They are like storms and tempests, wretched, truly, to those on whom the fury of the blast is expended, but beneficial on the whole to human nature. Had the Persian government been suffered to exist longer, what a miserable race of beings would have been produced to destroy the fruits of the earth, without any advantage to the world. Their state was assimilated to a putrid lake; nothing could restore fertility to the neighbouring soil, or sweeten the waters, but a complete system of drainage, and the pouring in of fresh streams. This country ceased to produce men, and fell deservedly a prey to those who possessed their original energy of character.

The transfer of empire from one nation to another is not only an object of deep contemplation, but of serious concern to ourselves. If in the system of Divine Providence it has been determined, that dominion should be thus progressive, if it has travelled from the mountains of Persia to Greece, and thence to Rome; if the prosperity of a state is seldom for a long time stationary, is attained by certain qualities which are constantly followed by those of an opposite nature, it is natural to look forward to the fate of our own country, and form a conjecture on the fortunes of the rising generation. Symptoms, indeed, of an alarming nature do appear in this kingdom: luxury and dissipation have begun the assault: public virtue is on the decline: inordinate selfishness prevails: a rapacious system of taxation, and a fondness for show and amusements, threaten to dissolve the gradual distinction of ranks, and to make only two orders, viz. rich and poor, in the community. The physical strength and moral qualities of the race are very nearly allied. The life that is now led by the higher classes, will naturally enfeeble the next generation; and the country deservedly falls, when it no longer produces a sufficient number of men, qualified by their talents to guide its counsels, and to defend it by their valour.

But if Great Britain is doomed to run through a similar progress to that of other nations, we are not to doubt, that it is for wise purposes that it falls, and that its ruin may afford lessons of political wisdom to nations yet unborn. When Babylon was at the height of its splendor, Cyrus was prepared for its destruction: when Darius exulted in the stability of his empire, Greece was strengthened to hurl him from his throne; and a nation was prepared to perform the same service to the Grecians when they became degenerate. Europe has not, by her conduct, shewn herself worthy of particular favour: but the loss of her may not in future times be regretted, since the states of North America are now rising in the world, and there are some faint hopes that they will not exemplify exactly the same folly as their predecessors in empire.

Quest. III. What are the chief advantages and disadvantages of our revolution in 1688?

The revolution in 1688 is the basis of every thing excellent in this kingdom: but for that, this would have been an arbitrary monarchy, and all the rights, for which our ancestors had so gloriously contended, would have been lost. The history of it, from the first landing of William in Devonshire, till the offer of the crown to him and his wife, and their acceptance of it on February the 13th, 1689, is full of political wisdom, and deserves a frequent perusal from every one who pretends to any regard for the liberty of his country. Previous to this revolution, the contests between the prerogative of the crown, and the rights of the people, were endless, and an absurd notion was propagated and maintained by the priests, that kings reign by divine right, and that every degree of resistance to them is impious, as well as illegal. The appointment of William to the crown destroyed entirely these absurd and ridiculous notions: for he had no pretensions to it by birth, and he received it upon the resolution of certain lords, spiritual and temporal, and certain persons elected by the counties, cities, and boroughs, accustomed to send members to parliament. Upon this basis rests the whole of our present constitution; and the king on the throne has as just a right to his seat as any monarch in the world, because his family was originally called to it by an act of the legislature; and the acts of that legislature were valid, because the nation in its convention, when the throne was vacant, was competent to perform every act of sovereignty.

The famous thirteen articles presented to William and Mary, on the observation of which their right, and the right of all their successors to the throne is founded, justly defined the limits of the prerogative, and have prevented those vexatious acts which arise in arbitrary governments. They are drawn up with great skill, and true patriotic views. It is to be lamented only, that in endeavouring at conciseness, some things were too vague and indeterminate. Thus the allowing of arms to protestant subjects might have been made more forcible; instead of allowing, every subject should have been compelled to provide himself, as in the time of our Saxon ancestors, with arms, and to qualify himself to use them in case of necessity. The same may be applied to the eighth article, asserting that the election of members of parliament ought to be free, which the experience of subsequent times has shewn to be of little validity. The thirteenth article is still more vague; for it declares, that parliaments ought to be held frequently; whereas if they had declared that parliaments should be held at least once a year, and that no place should send members, unless the number of voters amounted to a determinate sum, many of the complaints in later times of the corruption of parliament would have been avoided.

However, we are much indebted to our gallant ancestors for the care of their posterity at the revolution, and to the brave and worthy prince who, at their request, ascended the throne, and manifested in his contest against tyranny and superstition, his regard for true liberty and religion. They did not foresee, what we may apprehend a future age will witness, when it will be possible to decide upon the votes of a house of commons on every question, by merely calculating the influence by which each man obtained his seat: and should it happen, that the seats filled by borough members, placemen, contractors, loan jobbers, out-number in a very great degree the seats occupied by men of independence, virtue, and talents, adieu to the future liberty of England, for she sinks to rise no more!

Quest. V. What are the peculiar merits of Sir Isaac Newton?

Sir I. Newton is deservedly esteemed

the honour and glory of this kingdom; and, when the names of kings, and warriors, and statesmen, who have flourished in this island, shall be forgotten, his name will probably be mentioned with veneration in every part of the civilised world. Yet his writings are read by very few persons in Britain; and they who speak in raptures of him will very frequently be found to have derived their encomiums from the testimonies of others, or accidental hints picked up in various publications, rather than from the study of his works. Many, indeed, look upon him as the head of a new philosophy, of which he had the honour of being the sole inventor: but Newton claimed no such glory to himself; he did not refuse to ascribe the merit due to his predecessors, without whom he could not have arrived at that eminence of science which he so early in life attained.

To judge of Newton's merit, we must have a clear idea of the state of philosophy at the time that his talents were so conspicuously displayed. The system of Copernicus, which placed the sun in the centre of the system, about which the planets rolled, was very generally adopted; the notion that the earth was at rest found very few supporters, except among priests, who through bigotry supported an opinion that was maintained by the Pope, and supposed to be asserted in the Scriptures. Telescopic discoveries had confirmed the assertion, that the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, presented the same phases as the moon. Galileo had taught the nature of the motion of falling bodies, and Kepler had made the three grand discoveries, which may be considered the basis of the Newtonian philosophy.

These three discoveries deserve particular consideration; and the progress of Kepler in them, from the first conjecture to his final conclusion, is one of the most extraordinary instances of the powers of the human mind. The first is, that each planet in its motion round the sun moves in such a manner, that the line drawn from it to the sun, passes over equal spaces in equal times. To understand this, we must know, that a planet does not describe a circle round the sun, but another kind of curve, hereafter to be explained. But supposing it to move in a circle, and to describe equal arcs in equal times; that is, suppose a body to move round the sun in three hundred and sixty days, describing a degree in each day, then a line drawn from the planet to the sun would pass over an equal space in each day; for this space would be the space contained between the radii of the circle of an arc, and one degree; that is, the line from the planet to the sun would describe equal areas or spaces in each day; or to speak in the concise language of mathematicians, each planet describes equal areas in equal times in its orbit. Now suppose that its orbit is not a circle, but some other curve, still it may move in such a manner, that equal areas should be described in equal times: but then, when its distance from the sun is the least, its motion in the orbit must be the greatest; and when its distance from the sun is the greatest, then its motion in the orbit must be the least. This is the case of the earth's motion in winter and summer: for in winter its motion in the orbit is the greatest, and its distance from the sun is the least: whereas in summer its motion in the orbit is the least, and its distance from the sun is the greatest.

The second discovery made by Kepler was, that each planet moved not in a circle, but in an ellipse, the sun being in the focus. An ellipse is a figure now much used for tables, screens, picture frames, glass plates, and a variety of things, and admits of great variety. It is made by a thread, a pencil or pen, and two pins. The two pins are stuck on the piece of paper on which the ellipse is to be drawn, and the ends of the thread being tied together, it is kept stretched

out by the two pens and the pencil, the point of the pencil being on the paper. The pencil now being moved, and the point kept on the paper, will, from the thread being kept constantly stretched, describe a curve, and this curve has the property evidently, that the sum of the distances of the pencil from each pin, must in every situation of the pencil be the same. According as the pins are brought nearer to, or farther from each other, the width of the ellipse will be greater or less; in the first case, it will approach to the form of a circle, in the latter, to that of a straight line. The points where each pin is fixed is called a focus, and in such a curve the earth moves, and the sun is in a focus.

The third discovery made by Kepler was still more curious; and when we consider the difficulty of making it, and the immense labour of the calculator, we cannot but feel astonishment both at his powers and his patience. Pythagoras many ages before had taught, that there was a certain harmony in the distances of the planets, and this led Kepler to investigate the problem, and at last to attempt some proportion between their distances and the times of a complete motion round the sun. Here he found a most singularly curious and striking harmony: namely, that there was a certain proportion to be assigned in numbers between the distances of two planets from the sun, and their periodical times round the sun. This proportion is of the following nature; namely, that if you take the number of the days that each planet takes in moving round the sun, and also the distances of the planets from the sun in miles also in numbers, then the square of the number of days of one planet shall be to the square of the number of days of the other planet, as the cube of the number of miles of the second planet.

Archimedes had inscribed on his tomb a globe, cone, and cylinder; and the greatest orator of Rome did himself honour in discovering the tomb by those marks, and shewing to the inhabitants of Syracuse, that a foreigner was better acquainted with the proportion between these solids, and the person who had distinguished himself by the discovery, than the natives of the place which had given birth to the discoverer. In future times, when mankind ceases to shower down honours upon the most unworthy of the species, and raises to celebrity those men only whose talents have been beneficial to society, then on the statue of Kepler will be engraved these three discoveries, or laws of the heavenly bodies, which do him such honour.

It was enough for Kepler to have advanced science so far by his indefatigable labours. He gave us facts. To reason rightly upon these facts, and to deduce the true conclusions from them, were reserved for another country: but we must not suppose that Newton was the first who endeavoured to take another step in the promotion of science. Surmises had been made by several on the mutual attraction of bodies; and we must not among them forget the name of Dr. Robert Hooke, who in inquiries of this nature deserves, though little known, to have a distinguished place: and his communication to the Royal Society on May 3, 1666, does him great honour. In that communication he lays down the three following positions:

1. That all the heavenly bodies have not only a gravitation of their parts to their own proper centre, but that they also mutually attract each other within their spheres of action.

2. That all bodies having a simple motion, will continue to move in a straight line, unless continually deflected from it by some extraneous force, causing them to describe a circle, an ellipse, or some other curve.

3. That this attraction is so much the greater, as the bodies are nearer. As to the proportion in which these forces diminish by an increase of dis-

tance I own, he says, I have not discovered it, although I have made some experiments to this purpose. I leave this to others, who have time and knowledge sufficient for the task.

Here, then, is the great merit of Sir Isaac Newton. He solved the problem, and placed in the clearest light, and with strict mathematical demonstration, the laws by which the motions of the great bodies in the universe are regulated. He taught the nature of motion in any curve, and proved generally, that, if a body moved in an ellipse describing equal areas about the focus, then it must be urged by a force towards that focus, and that force increased or decreased in proportion as the square of the distance from that focus decreased or increased. Thence also he proved, that the times must be in the proportion of the distances laid down by Kepler, and thus convinced the world that gravitation was the great law of the system in which we are placed. But as bodies gravitate towards the sun, they must have an influence upon each other, which led our great philosopher to explain the nature of the motions of the sun, moon, and earth round a common centre of gravity, and thus to account for the tides, a phænomenon which is said to have driven Aristotle to despair. Upon the same principles our philosopher shewed, that the earth could not be a globe, and that the equatorial must be longer than the polar diameter; a fact which has since been ascertained by repeated measures of a degree on the surface of the earth.

The great views of our philosopher had extended so far, that little has been left for his successors. They have all worked upon his plan, and obtained fame by developing his ideas. Among the most important researches of later times, are the accurate investigation of the disturbing forces between Jupiter and Saturn, and the discovery of the aberration of the fixed stars, both confirming, in the strongest manner, the Newtonian theories. The invention of fluxions, and the theory of light and colours, would have been by themselves sufficient to have immortalized the name of Newton; and indeed, if to understand his writings is no small praise, what must be the merit of the inventor! We may say to every mathematician, what Quintilian observes of Cicero, Ille se profecisse sciat, cui Newtonus valde placebit.

Great as are the merits of Sir I. Newton as a philosopher, and however they command our admiration, there is another point of view in which he is no less distinguished, his amiable character, his piety towards God, and his love and zeal for the Holy Scriptures. The laws of nature led him up to the God of nature; and, worshipping only one person as the creator of the universe, he has described the object of his worship at the end of his Principia, in a manner which, next to the Holy Scriptures, is peculiarly worthy of our attention. His knowledge of nature inspired him with the noblest ideas of the grandeur of the Creator; but to revelation he looked for the full display of divine goodness towards mankind. To this study he devoted the greatest part of his time, not having his mind warped by the idle disputes of ignorant bishops in ridiculous councils, nor giving way in the least to the vain conceits and traditions of men, but making the Scriptures their own interpreter, and acknowledging for truth only what was there clearly and explicitly taught. Hence he was particularly anxious, that the Bible should be freed from the impurities which had in any way been attached to it, and he is among those accurate examiners, who discovered the fraud in the spurious verse, the famous seventh verse of the fifth chapter of St. John's epistle, on which the celebrated Greek professor of Cambridge has exercised his labours; and he has shewn, that that

verse can be read as part of the Scriptures only by those who shew that the apostle wrote in English, and that royal authority is superior to the laws of criticism.

From what has been observed of Sir I. Newton, it might be supposed that no room is left for future exertions; but the study of nature is never to be exhausted, and many are the paths which lead to the heights of intellectual glory. The motions of the great bodies of the universe have been explained, but in nearer objects, the actions of minute particles of matter on each other, we have made as yet but little progress; and he who first explains to us the cause of the solution of gold in aqua regia, and the motion of each particle till the solution is at rest, will deserve no less honour than Sir I. Newton in determining the motion of a planet.

We cannot conclude, without mentioning that this question suggested itself to us, on reading professor Robinson's elements of mechanical philosophy, a work very lately published, and which we strenuously recommend to all teachers of the Newtonian philosophy, particularly the tutors of Cambridge and Dublin: we hope in a short time to add to this list the tutors of Oxford, who have at last waked out of their long sleep, and will soon be able to appreciate the merits of the great philosopher of England.

Quest. VI. Can a papist be a christian?

When we look to the conduct of this country towards the papists for the last century and a half, we might naturally suspect that the good protestants of the realm looked upon their brethren, who followed the religion of their ancestors, as worse than heathens and publicans. The author of the christian religion says, "By this shall men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." Now, as such animosity has prevailed between the two parties, who both profess to acknowledge Christ as their master, it should seem that the profession of one of them is merely nominal, and that they pay no regard to his precepts. The mob headed by Lord George Gordon in the year 1780, which shewed their zeal for christianity by burning down the houses of the papists, can scarcely be said to have been actuated by a truly christian spirit; and yet their conduct seems to have been guided by similar motives as actuated our lawgivers, when they filled their statute book with so many laws and disqualifications against the papists. If both papists and protestants are christians, that is, disciples of Christ, they must love one another: but to reason logically, they do not love one another, and therefore they are not christians.

Real christians, we do not scruple to avow it, cannot make any laws upon the subject of religion. The law of the land, and the law of the gospel, are two very different things: the one is founded on love, and the other on fear. The politician may make laws to discriminate one part of the subjects of a country from another: but the basis of this discrimination will always be found to be some particular motive, that cannot take place in a society of real christians. If the protestants and papists hate each other, they only give a proof to the world that they are disobedient to their Master's precepts, and have studied, to very little purpose, his religion.

The papist may be a christian, and a much better christian than the protestant: for since, according to the doctrine laid down by Mr. Tyrwhitt to be a christian is to acknowledge Christ as his sovereign lord and master, the papist may do this, and he may not only acknowledge him in this character, but follow his commands by loving his neighbour, and pitying the ignorance of the protestant, by whom he is persecuted. The distinction between the two sects

is too often a cover for faction. Both may be good subjects, if neither be permitted to persecute the other: if they are more likely to come to a good understanding, when the law makes no difference between them on account of their religious opinions. But whatever the law may do, that is nothing to the christian. The protestant who hates his neighbour, because he is a papist, gives a very bad test of his own sincerity as a christian, and is endeavouring as much as in him lies, to bring his Master's religion into discredit.

Questions to be answered next month.

Which are the principal epochs in profane history, between the birth of Cyrus and the death of Alexander the Great?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Which are the principal epochs in English history, between the revolution in 1688, and the present times?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Is the volunteer system affected by Sir R. Wilson's account of and reflections on the battle of Zama?

What is a protestant?

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE SIR W. JONES.

[Continued from page 124.]

ON the 9th of September 1780, the electors of Middlesex were convened for the purpose of nominating two representatives in parliament. Mr. Jones met them, but not finding an opportunity of addressing them, he afterwards drew up the purport of what he would have spoken. In it he uses the most unqualified terms of disapprobation of the American war and its supporters, and takes a general political retrospect; touching, among other topics, on that disgraceful one of the slave trade.

"I pass (says he) with haste by the coast of Africa, whence my mind turns with indignation at the abominable traffic in the human species, from which a part of our countrymen dare to derive their most inauspicious wealth. Sugar, it has been said, would be dear if it were not worked by blacks in the western islands; as if the most laborious, the most dangerous works, were not carried on by free men; in fact, they are so carried on with infinitely more advantage, for there is an alacrity in a consciousness of freedom, and a gloomy sullen indolence in a consciousness of slavery; but let sugar be as dear as it may, it is better to eat none, to eat honey, if sweetness only be palatable; better to eat aloes or coloquintida than violate a primary law of nature, impressed on every heart not imbruted by avarice, than rob one human creature of those eternal rights, of which no law upon earth can justly deprive him."

Would that the opinions of so benevolent and enlightened a character as Sir William Jones, might influence our legislators in their decision on this abominable traffic!

In the autumn of this year, our esteemed countryman visited Paris, where he however resided only the space of a fortnight.

"In this interval, (says Sir William, in a letter to Lord Althorpe) I have seen not indeed so many men, or so many cities as the hero of the Odyssey, but a sufficient number of both to have enlarged very considerably the sphere of my knowledge. I have heard much, and thought more; but the result of all I have heard and thought, is, that the American war, which I have invariably and deliberately condemned as no less unjust than impolitic, will continue very long to desolate the country of our brethren, and exhaust our own. The principal object of my late excursion has been completely answered; and I had more success than I at first expected in one or two subordinate pursuits, professional and literary. I attended some causes at the *palais*, and have brought with me the works of a most learned lawyer, whose name and merit I shall have the honour of making known to our countrymen. I obtained access also to a fine manuscript in the royal library, which has given me a more perfect acquaintance with the manners of the ancient Arabians; and how little soever I may value mere *philology*, considered apart from the knowledge to which it leads, yet I shall ever set a high price on those branches of learning which make us acquainted with the human species in all its varieties. Paris itself, and all the roads to it, are so perfectly known to you, that an account of my

journey would be superfluous; and as to politics, I would rather converse than write on a subject so very serious; not that I have any apprehensions, as you well know, of the least danger, or even inconvenience, to myself; but many accidents happen to letters, and in times like these, the post is hardly to be trusted. This, however, I will say, that as it is my fixed design, if I live to see a peace, to write an impartial history of the war, I was desirous in France to be acquainted with as many of the American leaders as I could meet with; and the same desire would have carried me to Amsterdam, if the season had not been so far advanced," &c.

The historical work here alluded to, we regret to say, Sir William never found leisure to complete. A domestic calamity befel Sir William Jones at this period, which threw him into the deepest affliction; it was the death of his amiable and beloved mother—a mother, to whom perhaps we owe all the fruits of Sir William's profound and enlarged mind: it was she, who, as Lord Teignmouth justly observes, first directed his early studies, formed his habits and his taste; and by the closest attention to economy, was enabled to promote his progress in learning, by supplying the funds for this purpose. From the period of his obtaining a fellowship, he had declined receiving any assistance from her purse; and as his professional profits increased, his own purse was ever at her disposal. Had any of his letters to his mother been preserved, (which we regret to say is not the case) they would have testified the great affection he always manifested to her; they would have shewn her invariably the confidante of his plans and hopes on all occasions where his more important interests were concerned.

Sir William Jones's hours of relaxation, during the winters of 1780 and 1781, were devoted to the translation of seven ancient poems of the highest repute in Arabia. He also wrote a short but animated ode to liberty, in the measure of Alcæus, which has been greatly admired. These were the fruits only of his leisure hours. An Essay on the Law of Bailments was the result of his professional studies. He also undertook about this period the translation of an Arabian poem, on the Mahommedan law of succession to the property of intestates. The completion of this laborious task shews the ardor of Sir William Jones, in the pursuit of every information in his legal studies, however difficult the attainment; it was also an additional recommendation and qualification for the office of an Indian judge, to which he had long aspired. Sir William Jones did not remain an idle spectator during the year 1782, when his injured countrymen were endeavouring to obtain a restitution of their long-with-held rights by a parliamentary reform; on the contrary, he united with them, and aided them by every means in his power. In a speech which he delivered on the occasion at the London Tavern, he truely observed, "that as the form of the constitution in a course of years, is apt to deviate widely from the spirit, it became expedient almost every century to restore its genuine purity and loveliness." He added it as his firm opinion, that the spirit of our constitution requires a representation of the people nearly equal, and nearly universal. He also observed, that "what offence the publication of his sentiments might give, either in part or in the whole, was the last and least of his cares: his first and greatest, was to speak on all occasions what he conceived to be just and true." And concluded by telling his audience, "that the people of England can only expect to be happy and most glorious, while they are the freest; and can only become the freest, when they shall be the most virtuous and most enlightened of nations."

In the summer of 1782, Sir William went to France again, with the intention of proceeding from thence

to America, on some professional business; and for that purpose, procured from the great Franklin (then ambassador at the court of France) a passport. However, indisposition and other causes, prevented his fulfilling his intention, and he returned to England, travelling through Normandy and Holland. We are sorry the limits we have prescribed ourselves will not allow us to select more largely from the letters to and from Sir William, some of which relate to many honourable and celebrated characters of his time. In a letter to Lord Althorpe, Sir William justly observes, that

"Man was born for *labour:* his configuration, his passions, his restlessness, all prove it; but labour would wear him out, and the purpose of it be defeated, if he had not intervals of *pleasure*; and unless that pleasure be *innocent*, both he and society must suffer. Now, what pleasures are more harmless, if they be nothing else, than those afforded by polite arts and polite literature? love was given us by the Author of our being, as the reward of virtue, and the solace of care; but the base and sordid forms of *artificial* (which I oppose to *natural*) society in which we live, have encircled that heavenly rose with so many thorns, that the wealthy alone can gather it with prudence. On the other hand, mere pleasure, to which the idle are not justly entitled, soon satiates, and leaves a vacuity in the mind more unpleasant than actual pain. A just mixture or interchange of labour and pleasures appears alone conducive to such happiness as this life affords." *

In this year Sir William was elected a member of the Society for Constitutional Information. In a letter acknowledging the honour done him, he makes the following just reflections:

"If the properties of all good government be considered as duly distributed in the different parts of our limited republic, goodness ought to be the distinguished attribute of the crown; wisdom, of the aristocracy; but power and fortitude, of the people. May justice and humanity prevail in them all!"

He addressed a subsequent letter to the secretary, the object of which was, to confute some opinions of the celebrated Henry Fielding, which he considered as inimical to the British constitution.

In the beginning of 1783, Sir William published his translation of the seven Arabian poems, which, as delineating the habits and manners of a people so little known to us, are particularly curious and interesting.

At length arrived the accomplishment of Sir William Jones's long protracted wishes; in March 1783, during the administration of Lord Shelburne, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of judicature at Fortwilliam, and received the honour of knighthood. In the April, he was united to the eldest daughter of the Bishop of St. Asaph, Miss Anna Maria Shipley. The congratulatory letter of Franklin, which we shall here transcribe, will also shew the honour and delicacy of Sir William.

Passy, March 17, 1783.

Dear Friend,

I duly received your obliging letter of Nov. 15. You will have since learnt how much I was then, and have been continually engaged in public affairs, and your goodness will excuse my not having answered it sooner. You announced your intended marriage with my much respected friend, Miss Anna Maria, which I assure gave me much pleasure, as I cannot conceive a match more likely to

* On this letter Lord Teignmouth has thought it proper to make the following reflections. "The sentiments expressed in this letter do credit to the heart and understanding of Mr. Jones; they exhibit the pure feelings of an uncorrupted mind; but in giving them to the public, I deem it a duty to observe, that though a just mixture of labours and pleasures (such innocent pleasures as Mr. Jones describes, such only as he ever enjoyed), is greatly conducive to the happiness of this life, the true foundation of real happiness must be sought in a higher source. In the unpremeditated effusions of friendly correspondence, expressions are not to be scrupulously weighed, nor rigourously criticised; but I feel a confidence, which the reader, if he peruses the whole of these remains, will participate with me, that Mr. Jones would have himself approved the observation I have made upon this letter."

be happy, from the amiable qualities each of you possess so plentifully. You mention its taking place as soon as a prudent attention to worldly interests would permit. I just now learn from Mr. Hodgson, that you are appointed to an honourable and profitable place in the Indies; so I expect now soon to hear of the wedding, and to receive the profile. With the good Bishop's permission, I will join my blessing with his; adding my wishes, that you may return from that corrupting country with a great deal of money honestly acquired, and with full as much virtue as you carry out with you," &c.

Sir William had projected a Treatise on Maritime Contracts, as also a re-publication of Lyttleton's Treatise on Tenures, from the first edition 1482, with a new translation, explanatory notes, and a commentary; and to prefix an introductory discourse on the Laws of England. In the latter work he had made very considerable progress, which we are informed still exists, though too imperfect for publication.

Having brought this literary and biographical sketch down to the period when Sir William quitted England, our readers will in our next accompany him to Hindostan, from which he was never to return.

[*To be continued.*]

RATIONAL RECREATIONS FOR APRIL 1805.

Divine Instructor! thy first volume this,
For man's perusal; all in *capitals!*
In moon and stars (heaven's golden alphabet!)
Emblaz'd to seize the sight; who runs may read;
Who reads, can understand. 'Tis unconfin'd
To christian land or jewry; fairly writ,
In language universal, to *mankind:*
A language lofty to the learned; yet plain
To those that feed the flock, or guide the plough,
Or from its husk strike out the bounding grain.
A language, worthy the *great mind* that speaks! YOUNG.

ON the seventh of this month, the moon (being eight days old) will be seen about five degrees below the planet Mars, which will be on the meridian at 24 minutes past seven.

On the eighth, the moon will be to the east of Mars, and on the ninth will point out Regulus, or the Lion's Heart, being about three degrees below it. On the 12th, she will be to the west of Saturn, but on the 13th considerably to the east of him, and not more than three degrees from virgin's spike. The 16th and 17th evenings, the moon will point out Antares, or the Scorpion's Heart.

As the planets will chiefly fix our attention this month, we shall endeavour to give our readers an idea of their magnitudes and distances from the sun, which cannot be done in a more familiar manner than in the words of a late celebrated author.

"Let us suppose, that a body projected from the sun, should continue to fly with the swiftness of a cannon ball, viz. 480 miles every hour, this body would reach the orbit of Mercury in eight Julian years, 276 days; of Venus in 16 years, 136 days; of the Earth in 22 years, 226 days; of Mars in 34 years, 170 days; of Jupiter in 117 years, 234 days; and the orbit of Saturn in 215 years, and 286 days."

If the reader should think this idea too extensive (notwithstanding its being a just one) he may contract it in the following manner which takes in both the proportional bulks and distances of the sun and planets.

The dome of St. Paul's is 145 feet in diameter, suppose a globe of this size to represent the Sun; then a globe of $9\frac{7}{10}$ inches will represent Mercury; one of $17\frac{9}{10}$ inches, Venus; one of 18 inches the Earth; one of five inches diameter the Moon, one of ten inches, Mars; one of 15 feet Jupiter, and one of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet, Saturn, with his ring four feet broad, and at the same distance from his body, all round. In this proportion, suppose the Sun to be at St. Paul's; then Mercury might be at the Tower of London; Venus, at St. James's Palace; the Earth at Mary-

la-bonne; Mars at Kensington, Jupiter at Hampton-Court, and Saturn at Bagshot, all moving round the cupola of St. Paul's, as their common centre.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the middle of the month we may notice the following appearances; the bright star on the meridian a little above mid-heavens is Regulus; towards south east we discover Virgin's Spike, about fifteen degrees above the horizon; and in the same direction, but ten degrees higher, we observe the planet Saturn, it will readily be known by its dull appearance, and by its not twinkling: this was (till the discovery of Herschell) thought to be the most remote planet of our system, it cannot therefore be supposed to be so brilliant as those which receive, and therefore reflect more of the sun's rays. In the east, about ten degrees above the horizon, is Arcturus, a star of the first magnitude, and in the north-east, at nearly the same altitude, a star of the first magnitude, called Lyra. At this time, Mars will be to the south-west, about 55 degrees above the horizon, (as he comes to the meridian on the 15th at one minute after seven, and on the last day at half past six.) The lesser dog, Procyon, being nearly 20 degrees below him, and Sirius not more than seven or eight degrees above the horizon. In the west we perceive Aldebaran, and the constellation Orion, declining towards the horizon. The two beautiful stars, called the Twins, one of the first, and the other of the second magnitude, will be to south of the west, a little above mid-heaven. In the N. W. at the altitude of about 40 degrees, we may observe Capella. Though the newly discovered planet, Herschell, is near the well known star, Virgin's Spike, the observer, without a very good eye, and much patience, will scarcely distinguish him.

From the middle to the end of the month, the reader may amuse himself with looking for Mercury, on the last day he will not set, till an hour and a half after the Sun, and may, if the evening is clear, be seen about three degrees from the Pleiades.

O.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I AM very little qualified, and much less inclined to enter into a discussion on the merits and doctrine of the Trinity with your correspondent C. A. A., who has asserted some things on this head, which we are not accustomed to admit at Cambridge; and his appeal to early fathers on a point, which, if believed at all, must be believed solely on the authority of Scripture, will excite only a smile even in our very freshmen. With respect to myself, I shall observe only, that I do not find the word Trinity any where in the Scriptures; and from what I see around me, the prophecy of Bayle relative to the credit which this word would have in the world at the close of the eighteenth century, seems to have been fully accomplished.

I must, however, set your correspondent right on the charitable hopes he entertains, that the worthy preacher of our university "has ventured an hypothesis in the imbecility of age from which his mind would have revolted in more vigorous manhood." This is far from being the fact. Mr. Tyrwhitt is now advancing towards his seventieth year, and has very few resident members senior to him. The opinion which he supports, was not taken up when the faculties frequently begin to decline; he has asserted the same doctrine for upwards of thirty years. He was educated at Richmond school, where he formed an intimacy with Baron Maseres, by whom he has been ever held in the greatest respect for that integrity and consistency of conduct which was remarkable in him as a school boy, and has equally

distinguished him in the career of life. From school he went to Jesus college, where he was elected a fellow, and from his connections and abilities was looked upon as a rising man in the church. His father was a residentiary of St. Paul's, his grandfather bishop of London, and he himself is now the head of the family of the Tyrwhitts, of which two younger branches are at present in parliament. Being always a studious man, and designed for the church, he went at the usual time into orders, and officiated as curate, but never, I believe, though I cannot be positive of the fact, had a living. His studies led him to the opinion he now maintains; and when after long deliberation he had embraced it, he determined not to accept any ecclesiastical preferment, resigned his fellowship, and submitted to many privations with the utmost cheerfulness; a cheerfulness, which, I must observe, remains a distinguishing feature of his character.

As to the introduction of an article of the church by your correspondent, he must mean it in joke, not in earnest: and his whole mode of reasoning is better suited to a papist than a protestant. A papist would argue in the same manner for the Trinity, transubstantiation, and the pope's infallibility. But as to the objection against Mr. Tyrwhitt for denying the doctrine of the Trinity, because he had signed the articles of the church, I should be glad to know, whether a man, educated in the Ptolemaick system, was bound to retain it, when the Copernican was made known; the pope denounced vengeance against every man who believed in the earth's motion, and there were a hundred arguments from Scripture to prove it stood still, just as there is now a foolish book, clapp'd into the hands of the ignorant, entitled, a hundred arguments from Scripture to prove the doctrine of the Trinity. The doctrine of the Trinity and the earth's rest may both be true, though the two divines, who pored into the Scriptures, unluckily did not point out the passages which could carry conviction to any man of a sound mind.

Mr. Tyrwhitt signed the articles of the church, he examined them with the greatest attention, thought them inconsistent with Scripture, gave up what he had, and refused all farther preferment in the church. Is there in this conduct any thing unworthy of an honest man? Dr. Prettyman, the present Bishop of Lincoln, has signed the articles of the church, enjoys great preferment in it, but has contradicted much more strongly in his book on the Elements of Christian Theology, the eighth article of the church, than Mr. Tyrwhitt in his sermon has done with respect to the first article. I see nothing disingenuous in Mr. Tyrwhitt's conduct, and in that of the Bishop of Lincoln I see only what is said to be done every day by a number of the clergy; for who is to decide between the evangelical and moral clergy, as they are called: they cannot both be right, and they are continually disputing together on the sense of their articles.

As to the reception, which "this curious sermon" of Mr. Tyrwhitt's met with in the university, I can only tell you, that it was heard with profound attention and silence. The men, the most remarkable for their talents, were present. The unitarians approved it, the methodists censured it; the tight and stiff men shook their heads at it. I have heard of one man, a master of arts, who declared, that the preacher ought to be called to an account. The majority, perhaps, were of opinion with Mr. Tyrwhitt, that they were "surely at liberty to ask, whether any doctrine can be clear in its meaning or evidence, or be said to be sufficiently inculcated in Scripture, which is never directly taught therein, cannot be expressed in words of Scripture, or in any words, without the appear-

ance of contradiction; certainly not without endangering that great truth, which is the voice of reason—the foundation of religion—the very end of the law—and the first principle of the gospel, the unity of God?"

A BACHELOR.

St. John's Coll. Cambridge, March 8.

ZOOLOGICAL LIST.

THE following list contains the amount of the number of individuals, as likewise that of the different species, with an indication of such as are new, contained in the zoological collection lately brought home from the French expedition, or voyage to New Holland, under the command of Captain Baudin, (undertaken by order of the French government, for the purpose of making researches into geography and natural history) and presented to the museum of natural history at Paris, conformably to a report of the professors of the said museum, lately made out by each of them in his respective department.

Classes of animals.	No. of individuals.	No. of species.	New species.
Mammalia -	125	68	32
Birds - -	912	289	144
Quadrupeds, and oviparous bipeds	234	60	41
Reptiles -	53	38	26
Fish - -	592	340	185
Crustaceous, and arachnides	414	153	134
Echinodermata	686	280	240
Testaceous -	10000	1232	640
Worms -	304	34	28
Insects -	4218	1043	880
Zoophytes -	876	335	191
	18414	3872	2542

According to the above table, the zoological collection of the museum of natural history has been enriched with new species, amounting in number to 2542, a great number of which were wanting among the catalogue of 1330 already described in some works heretofore published. In addition to this, it may be observed, that science has acquired more than 2500 unknown objects, many of which, it is conceived, form new genera, and perhaps new orders. The considerable number of duplicates in the possession of the museum, will enable the professors and curators to procure, by exchange, such objects or articles as may still be wanting in the general collection, or to augment those which exist in the principal cities of the French empire. Of all the collections, say the French journalists, of narrators of the voyages, &c. that have reached us from different countries at different periods, the one lately imported by *the naturalist* and *the geographer*, is unquestionably the most considerable, especially in the department which relates to the animal kingdom. Exclusive of a number of objects which were destined for the empire, and have been carried to Malmaison, the collection of the museum of natural history has been (as already observed) augmented by a great number of new species, and the science of natural history has made useful acquisitions in the same proportion. It will not appear astonishing, continue the above journalists, that in researches confined to coasts, for the most part desert, or covered with woods, which presented neither high mountains nor ravines, where the different strata could be observed, or where mines could be dug, the mineralogists, Pusch and Bailly, have been able to collect only small portions of minerals, insufficient to convey an adequate idea of the geology of the new continent. What has been brought home may, however, afford some general notion of the surface of the districts which they visited, and serve to indicate the distinct epochs at which the mineral substances found in them were produced. In botany, numerous collections, formed with great care, of live and dried plants, seeds, and fruits, and of specimens of wood, were commenced by the naturalists, Riedlé and Sautier, and

continued by Guichenot, who alone remained or survived to complete the collections. Leschenaut rendered very important services to the expedition, by collecting, describing, and carefully delineating more than six hundred species, which he conceives to be quite new, and of which several may constitute new genera, and perhaps orders. The most important researches were made on the south-west coast of New Holland, and in touching at the regions or districts known by the names of Nuyt's Land, Lewin's Land, Endracht, and Edel's Land, countries, for the most part, never visited by the English navigators. A number of seeds, collected by the botanist and gardener, which have been sown at Malmaison, as, likewise, in the garden of the museum at Montpelier, and other parts of the south of France, most of which have vegetated or been raised, foster the hopes that some of the productions of New Holland may, ere long, become naturalized in France. We need only mention here that invaluable commodity, the flax of New Zealand, which unites the glossy lustre of silk to the strength of hemp; the casuarina wood, and the *xylomelum*, superior for all the uses of cabinet work, to many of the kinds now employed; the cedar, known by the name of English; the *eucalyptus*, a tree which grows to the height of 150 feet, has a trunk 24 feet in diameter, and which produces an odoriferous resin that is reasonably expected to become a very valuable drug in medicine. All these new plants have germinated in, and will, it is presumed, become habituated to the climate of France. (In this part of the narrative, respecting the voyage to New Holland, notice is taken of a partial loss sustained by the naturalists, viz. of a part of the plants which had been transplanted and carefully arranged in 100 boxes, each of which contained not less than 15 or 16 live plants.) In the last place, among the other articles brought over, is an herbal containing full 1500 species, the specimens of which have been already multiplied, and which, being universally in good preservation, promise to botanists the means of considerably augmenting this part of the science. However the English, who inhabit a point of New Holland, may rival us in researches that have for their object the vegetable kingdom, in general, according to the authors of this narrative, they have neglected the department of birds, of which, say they, we have, at present, a very numerous series, commenced by the unfortunate Maugé, augmented by Baudin and Levillain, but principally compiled by the young Peron and Le Sueur, inseparable friends, who zealously contributed to the mutual assistance of each other. As faithful companions, they sometimes explored the coasts together, or penetrated into the interior of the country; and sometimes they remained on board the vessel, preparing and making drawings of the objects collected. The number of animals which they have brought home is very considerable, and many of them are acknowledged to be altogether new. In the collection of animals, we find a great number of shell-fish, such, in particular, as form the principal nourishment of some of the inhabitants of Van Diemen's land, a numerous series of the *holothuria*, a species of marine animal, considered in India as a delicious kind of food, and for that reason made a valuable article of commerce; different quadrupeds, susceptible of being early naturalized in France, and in particular, several species of kangaroos, whose fur is good, and their flesh reckoned excellent eating; the *phascolome*, also good to eat, and which might be easily tamed and domesticated; the cassoary, of New Holland, now alive in the museum, the flesh of which, tasting partly like that of the turkey, and partly

like that of the pig, might be dressed and eaten as wholesome agreeable food; the black swan, now in the museum, which, on account of its tender flesh and very fine down, might be rendered useful, or contribute to the ornament of our pieces of water; and lastly, the pheasant, with a tail like a lyre, which, from its elegant form, and the beauty of its plumage, might gracefully figure along the side of our European peacock.

THE INSPECTOR. NO. XV.

Be niggards of *advice* on no pretence,
For the worst *avarice* is that of *sense*.

A QUESTION of the greatest importance at this time is, whether the British power in the East Indies be so irrevocably consolidated and cemented, that no foreign force nor domestic weakness can shake it. There is no Englishman, possessing a share of common understanding, who is not convinced that the main sinew of Great Britain's strength is her commerce; as also that thereon depends her political existence. This species of wealth is far superior to the possession of gold and silver mines. Riches of this latter description carry with them an attendant infirmity; whereas those of commerce create a strength for their own protection. *Vires accrescit eundo.*

That a foreign trade then is every thing to us, must be admitted. Our national debt renders it absolutely necessary for the public support. Some think we could live without it, because we did formerly: but the case is otherwise now. The bare diminution of it would be sufficient to endanger our governmental establishments. It is from the profits of our commerce that the people are enabled to pay the taxes appropriated to discharge the interest of so enormous a debt as five hundred millions of pounds sterling!!! The falling off in this particular, for one year only, might be productive of incalculable mischief. A revolution in the government might be the consequence; for it would occasion a change in the way of thinking, and in the expectations of the people, and a revolution in men's minds is known to be the precursor of a revolution in government.

A truth in the next degree obvious to the one maintained of the value and necessity of our foreign commerce, is, that the portion of it which is carried on with our possessions in the East Indies, is the first in the scale of importance, and consequently deserves particular attention and protection. There are a certain class of men who think nothing in the shape of reverses can happen to this country: that as Providence and the wisdom of our ancestors have exalted the glory of our isle to so high a pitch, there is no reason to be anxious for our future fate. As in the natural body, our very strength becomes disease, so in the political body, great prosperity, or in other words, wide-spread commerce, invites dangers, and demands more than ever the care and vigilance of the guardians of the state for its preservation. There is great room to censure those persons, who, having the credit of understanding the affairs of the East better than others, so lately affirmed that there could be no danger of a war with the Mahrattas; and that as *Tippoo Saib* and his power were annihilated, nothing for a long period to come could impede our successful career in the East Indies. These boasters either wilfully deceived their hearers, or they have been wofully deceived themselves. We do, alas! find ourselves at war with the Mahrattas, and a tough enemy they prove to be. The same persons who spoke with so much confidence before, persist still in saying, that the East India Company can so successfully play off any one of the native powers against another, as to be able to curb a third, if not totally annihilate it, whenever it shews a disposition to be hostile; for that no European power, how-

ever disposed, can support or aid a native prince with an armed force to any extent, so as to give us just alarm, having no fleets to convey such succours thither. Let us not, however, be too secure on this point: we have a vigilant and adventurous enemy to cope with. It is impossible to say what he may not attempt; he has gained more than one victory by a kind of desperate effort. There can be no fear but the English ships will do their duty, but there may be some apprehensions, however, that by means of rewards and threats, the French may also be impelled to a vigorous resistance. Accident might give them a temporary superiority, and in such a case, at a juncture like the present, it is easy to foresee what calamities might follow. The native powers of India begin to be acquainted with our ambitious policy, and are therefore less easily induced to fall in with our views upon a neighbour or rival. As we cannot, therefore, have the use of the same instruments as heretofore to effect our designs, let us change our plan of operations altogether. Let us endeavour to consolidate what we have already obtained; and not seek to extend our sway. It may enrich a commander in chief, and gratify the companions of his expedition, to seize upon a town, and subjugate a province, but the preservation of the whole is endangered to the India Company, in proportion to every additional foot of land conquered from the country. The view of the Marquis of Wellesley seems to have been CONQUEST; let us hope that of his proposed successor is CONCILIATION. The object is suited to the Marquis Cornwallis's years, to his judgment, and to his talent. He is too wise and too experienced to need being told, that the conquerors of the east, like Alexander, are in danger of being subdued by the wealth of the east.

On the concerns of the East India Company, two opinions are maintained; the one is that they are highly prosperous, and the other, that they would become bankrupt, but that, like the Bank, they are supported by their connection with government. That their controllers and directors flourish, none can deny; but we ought not to forget what the historian put in the mouth of *Cato*, as a description of Rome in its days of grandeur, Habemus luxuriam atque avaritiam, publice egestatem privatim opulentiam.

THE BABILLARD. NO. XV.

Come like shadows; so depart!
SHAKSPEARE.

Scriptural Observation.

IT is a curious circumstance that the word or name of *bridge* does not appear in all the Scripture. The reason assigned for this is, that the rivers of Palestine were either so shallow, they were passable by fords, or so deep, that they were ferried over.

Lord Bolingbrok.

THIS nobleman, in his letter to Sir William Windham, says, "Princes and states are friends or foes to one another according as the motives of ambition drive them on. These are the first principles of union and division amongst them. The protestant powers of Europe have joined in our days to support and aggrandize the house of Austria, as they did in the days of our forefathers to defeat her designs, and reduce her power; and the most christian king of France has more than once joined his councils and his arms too with the councils and arms of the most mahometan emperor of Constantinople. But still there is, and there must continue, as long as the influence of the papal authority subsists in Europe, another general, permanent, and invariable division of interests. The powers of earth, like those of heaven, have two distinct motions: each of them rolls in his own political orb, but each of them is hurried at the same time round the great vortex of his religion."

Rev. Mr. Davies.

Although premonitions of death in the present state of the world are seldom, if ever, given to mankind; and they who are disposed to interpret ordinary occurrences into such premonitions, when, by something similar in the event those occurrences would seem as if predictive, generally discover their weakness; yet the circumstances of the death of an eminent person are commonly very acceptable to the public; and for this reason it may not be amiss to mention an anecdote which the Rev. Samuel Davies, A. M. of New Jersey, more than once took notice of in his last sickness.

An intimate friend of his, a few days before the beginning of the year in which he died, in conversation, told him that a sermon would be expected from him on the new-year's day; and, among other things, happened to mention that the late President Burr, on the first day of the year wherein he died, preached a sermon on Jer. xxviii. 16, "*Thus saith the Lord, this year thou shalt die!*" and after his death, the people took occasion to say it was premonitory; upon which Mr. Davies observed that "although it ought not to be viewed in that light, yet it was very remarkable." When new-year's day came, he preached; and the congregation were not a little surprised at his taking the same text of scripture. Upon his being seized with his last sickness, about three weeks after, he soon adverted to this circumstance, and mentioned it as remarkable that he had been undesignedly led to preach, as it were, his own funeral sermon.

Urbanity

Is the fruit produced by a right temperature of the different qualities and mixture of the world and philosophy, business and pleasure, dignity and politeness. The Greeks termed it *atticism*, the Romans *urbanitas*, and we have *anglicised* the Latin name; but it is remarkable that the French, with whom it is in its perfection, have not yet hit upon a name for it.

The ground of urbanity lies in the manners, yet does not imply any solid character of probity and cordiality; but a versatile fertility of genius, readily accomodating itself to the temper of others, and assuming the appearances of virtue: hence follows a natural inclination to oblige, when our interest is not affected; also, a mildness, which guards against all extremes in the diversities of tastes and sentiments.

Protestantism and Catholicism.

Some of the Roman catholics have pleasantly told the protestants, that our religion has been from time to time so stripped of its ceremonial dress, that it is only fit for philosophers: to this the protestants do not disagree, but reply, that they think the religion of the catholic not fit for the philosopher.

Institutions and Customs alter Man.

The patriarchs kept mankind to a strict simplicity of usages and manners of living. The first princes and heroes of antiquity were not above an attention to husbandry, so that they handled the spade and guided the plough. In Greece even the most momentous and most honourable offices of the state were conferred on philosophers: who so far from being contemned, were honoured for their singularity of dress and manners. In these days the youngest son of a peer, who has influence at court, would be a more fortunate candidate for the premiership, than any philosopher; who, if not actually scoffed at, is banished as it were from the world, to his closet. At the period of time we are alluding to, youth were brought up under the care, or inspection rather, of the magistracy; and all that the fathers minded was, by exercises, to form the body for strength and agility. Since colleges have been founded, the mind runs away with all the parent's concern; and it is less an inquiry with him how fast his son can run in the *gymnasia*, than at what rate he advances in *Ovid*.

Tempora mutantur, et nos, &c.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM FOR MARCH, 1805.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitium."

ORGANIC REMAINS OF A FORMER WORLD.

ART. VI. *An Examination of the mineralized Remains of the Vegetables and Animals of the antidiluvian World, generally termed extraneous Fossils. By James Parkinson, Hoxton. Quarto. £.2 2s.*

THIS great work is the result of our author's detached hours for a series of years, and in it he has given public demonstrative proofs of his capacity for the undertaking. It contains the fruit of much attention and solid judgment. He has not only approved himself indefatigable in collecting from voluminous and scattered writings, a vast variety of facts and materials, calculated to elucidate his subject; but has also exerted a laudable care in selecting and digesting them.

The existence of a former world—its destruction—the nature of the beings which existed on it—the substances it was composed of, are subjects which cannot fail to prove interesting when once the attention of the mind is really excited towards them. But in this country very few indeed are those to whom those subjects have proved sufficiently attractive. Substances so remarkable in their forms, that, as one of our learned countrymen (Stillingfleet) well observes, a horse would startle at them, are passed by without obtaining more than a very transitory notice. It is exceedingly difficult to explain whence this indifference has arisen, and perhaps the only circumstance which will aid us in endeavouring to account for it is, that no full systematic work on these substances has yet appeared in the English language. Thus unaided, those persons who have chanced to notice these substances exhibiting appearances which they have been unable to account for, have gazed awhile on them with unsatisfied attention, and have thus been led, habitually, to regard them as mere objects of wonder, respecting which no probability existed of their ever obtaining any satisfactory explanation.

To diffuse a knowledge of the various opinions which have been delivered respecting these substances, to trace them to their origin, and to explain the circumstances on which their formation has depended, whilst he has subjected his theory not only to the severe test of a comparison with some of the most celebrated philosophers of the age, but has also tried it by its agreement with the chemical history of those substances, taken according to the latest discoveries in chemistry, have been the objects of Mr. Parkinson's labours. To enter here into a critical examination of a work of so much interest and magnitude can hardly be expected, we think we shall best satisfy our readers by furnishing them with a few extracts, from which they will be best enabled to judge of the manner in which the work is performed; leaving Mr. Parkinson in possession of the principles he has assumed, until the learned gentleman he has opposed may resolve to take up the gauntlet, and enter the lists in defence of the opinions thus forcibly attacked.

Mr. Parkinson, dissatisfied with the common epithets (extraneous and adventitious) annexed to the substances whose nature he undertakes to examine, proposes that they should be distinguished from those substances which may be supposed natives of, and to have existed *primarily* in the subterranean regions, by the term SECONDARY FOSSILS; meaning to designate thereby those substances, which, though now subjects of the mineral kingdom, bear indisputable marks of having existed in an organised state.

Aware that some parts of this sei-

ence might at first not prove sufficiently entertaining, Mr. Parkinson has occasionally relieved his reader by the introduction of more amusing topics and the adoption of a lively stile. Thus, after having settled the meaning of the different terms he means to employ, he, in order to enliven his subject, adds:

"Should our old friend Wilton complain of this letter being too dry and unentertaining, remind him, that unless our terms are defined, there never can be a hope of our obtaining a good understanding. Promise him, that our pursuits shall yield him a large stock of entertainment, with a full share of the marvellous. Assure him that he shall hear

——Of antres vast, and deserts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills, whose heads touch heaven. *Shakspeare.*

Tell him, I hope his faith will be comprehensive enough to enable him to receive, with full credit, the accounts delivered by Baptista Fulgosus, Ludovicus Moscardus, and Theodorus Moretus, that a whole ship, with its anchors, broken masts, and forty mariners, with their merchandize, were found, in the year 1460, in a mine fifty fathom deep, in the neighbourhood of Berne, in Switzerland. Relate to him, that Valchius, in his Commentary on the *Klein Baur*, tells us of a truly curious fossil man, found at Maria Kirch, near Strasburgh, by a miner, who, breaking open the hollow of a rock, was astonished at beholding the figure of an armed man, standing upright, now composed of a mass of silver, of five hundred pounds weight. If his interest and astonishment be not hereby sufficiently excited, tell him, we have more tales of wonder in store; of flocks of cattle, of large companies of men, and of even whole cities, with their inhabitants, being converted to stone. I could supply him, from a comparatively modern author, with an account of a troop of Spanish horsemen, who thus underwent the process of petrifaction; and with a seriously attested relation of a petrified child, which was shewn at Paris, and which was, occasionally, used by its possessor as a whetstone! Your's."

In the natural history of the different vegetable fossils, it will be evident that no labour nor care has been spared in research: almost every writer on this subject appears to have been examined, and the facts which they relate are adduced in proof of, or in opposition to, the opinions here adopted.

Bituminous matter is considered, by Mr. Parkinson, as the *substratum* of almost every vegetable fossil. Adopting in every point the opinion of Mr. Hatchet, respecting the vegetable origin of the bitumens, he ventures to suppose them to be the results of a peculiar fermentation, which he distinguishes as the BITUMINOUS FERMENTATION, and that they exist in different degrees of perfection, according to the stage at which the process had arrived. Thus peat he supposes to be produced from the first stage of the process, and the completion of these processes to be the formation of coal. On this subject he observes,

"Having supplied you with the most interesting particulars, respecting the properties of bituminous substances, and the situations in which they are found, I shall now endeavour, aided by the observations of those who have preceded me in this path of science, and by the light yielded by the later discoveries in chemistry, to ascertain their actual origin, and to propose a conjecture as to the nature of that process which has been instituted for their formation.

"A careful investigation of the subject has led me to believe, that the mineralisation, or petrifaction as it is generally called, of vegetable matter, as well as the formation of every bituminous substance, is primarily dependant on that process, on the accomplishment of which the formation of peat also depends. This process, therefore, must necessarily demand a strict attention; and our endeavours will, I doubt not, be sufficiently repaid on the discovery of the important offices which this process performs.

"We have already seen, that vegetable matter, deprived of life, suffers, on the surface of the earth, a certain decomposition, by which some of its principles, becoming volatilized, are diffused in the surrounding atmosphere, whilst others enter, on the spot, into new combinations, and there form a substance called vegetable mould, replete with all the

principles necessary to yield the proper pabula to a succeeding race of the same class of beings. But other, and very different changes to those which take place on the surface, were necessary to be decreed, for those vegetable substances which are buried far beneath the surface of the earth.

"In some cases it is highly presumptive to measure the wisdom and providence of Omniscience, by our narrow judgments; and it is bordering on profanation to point out, as the wonderful contrivance of the Deity, those arrangements which may be only the creatures of our own fancy and imagination. But I trust that in this conjecture, I shall not err. The path of nature appears here too plain to be mistaken. The resolution of vegetable matter into mould fit for future growth of vegetables is the result of a design, the end of which is evident. But when vegetable matter is deposited at depths lower than the roots of vegetables ever reach, a conversion into a substance of this kind would be useless; and nature, it must be remembered, does nothing in vain. Another process is therefore instituted; and instead of a substance being produced calculated to promote vegetation, where vegetation never takes place, a substance is formed, differing in its nature, and varying in its properties, from all others.

"The process by which this substance is formed I shall take the liberty to consider as of the fermentative kind, and shall distinguish it by the name of BITUMINOUS FERMENTATION: defining it, a fermentation peculiar to vegetable matter placed in such situations, as not only exclude the external air, and secure the presence of moisture, but prevent the escape of the more volatile principles; and which terminate in the formation of those substances called bitumens.

"Having here distinguished this process, for the first time, as a species of fermentation, its right to such a distinction ought to be established as soon as possible; but, as the circumstances on which its claim depends are to be found in the history of the phenomena it produces, and of the results of its operation, we will hasten to their consideration.

"In a process carried on in the recesses of the earth, or, at least, in situations from which our observations are excluded, it is not to be expected, that a complete history of all the phenomena which occur during the whole of the operation can be made out. To furnish a satisfactory account, we must have recourse to inference and analogy; thus aided, we may, perhaps, with only the product of the operation before us, be enabled to form well-founded conjectures on the phenomena which have actually taken place.

"Almost all vegetable matters manifest a strong disposition to decomposition, when the separation of their integrant molecules is aided by the interposition of the particles of water; and particularly if, with this, is combined the powerful energy of caloric. If this latter agent be employed only in a low degree, an intestine motion among the integrant molecules takes place, the equilibrium by which that particular mode of composition was preserved is broken, a separation of the constituent principles takes place, they become influenced by new attractions, and then enter into new combinations and modes of existence. Thus a resolution of the original compound is effected, and new substances are formed, differing much in their physical, as well as their chemical properties, from the substance from which they have proceeded. One particular point in which they almost always differ may be here very properly noticed. The combinations resulting from these spontaneous changes of their nature and composition, occasioned by these intestine motions of the constituent principles, regularly produce substances less compounded than those which these principles previously formed. Before the final change, however, is completed, certain regular periods in the process must be passed through; and the substance exposed to the operation must necessarily exist in several intermediate states. In passing through these different states it necessarily acquires new and peculiar characters; and may be arrested in any one of these stages of transformation, and so fixed, that it shall pass on to no farther change.

"Between the phenomena of fermentation in general, and those which result from that which I term the bituminous fermentation, I trust you will perceive a total agreement, when the latter are more particularly examined. But that this may more clearly appear, I will proceed to take a more particular view of the effects of this process, with those proceeding from the other species of vegetable fermentation.

"Vegetable matter, then, I consider as subject to five different species of fermentation, each of which appears to be, in a great measure, dependent on the degree to which the access of air and water is admitted.

"The saccharine fermentation takes place in those parts of vegetables in which the saccharine principle seems to be present, and merely to require evolution, as in the roots of the parsnip, beet, &c. the monocotyledon seeds, &c.

"This principle acquires a saccharine form merely by the attraction of oxygen from the atmosphere, during the germination of these seeds; in which state it is preserved by the common operation of malting. From other parts of vegetables it is obtained by certain chemical processes. The saccharine fermentation appears to be the agent by which fruits acquire an increase of their sweetness after being plucked from the parent stock, when no action of vegetable life can go on. By an acceleration of this process, by the aid of caloric, in the operation of baking, this effect is still more manifestly produced.

"If to vegetable substances possessing this principle, an addition of water be made, and a slight increase of caloric be added, an intestine motion soon takes place, called, from its product, the *vinous fermentation*. During this process, the object of which appears to be, the diminishing the dose of carbon, which is united with the oxygen and hydrogen in the sugar, we find carbonic acid gas is rapidly separated, a fœculent sediment is deposited, and a new substance, called *yeast* or *must*, is formed, which rises to the surface, and which, if added to any vegetable infusion containing the saccharine principle, will immediately excite that peculiar intestine motion on which these species of fermentation depends.

"When this separation has taken place, but whilst the fermentative motion is still discoverable, if the fluid be carefully preserved from the access of the air, it passes on, through an almost, and, in the latter stages of it, an entirely imperceptible fermentation, during which it obtains its highest degree of strength, becoming a clear and bright spirituous intoxicating liquor.

"But if, instead of this seclusion, the process be allowed to go on in contact with the atmospheric air, instead of a spirituous liquor, a peculiar vegetable acid, or *vinegar*, is the result; which will also require, for its preservation, a seclusion from the atmospheric air, since otherwise it will suffer a farther decomposition, its volatile principles escaping, and its earth and carbon only remaining.

"Thus also will almost any mass of dead vegetable matter, exposed to the air of the atmosphere, soon pass on to a putrid fermentation, by which its constituent parts will be made to enter into new combinations. The hydrogen, uniting with the oxygen, is either volatilized in water, or, combining also with a portion of carbon, is separated as carburetted hydrogen gas; the remaining portion of hydrogen giving colour and odour to the mass. Of the carbon, that which is not engaged with the hydrogen, either unites with the oxygen, and forms carbonic acid, or constitutes a part of the magma, of which, however, by far the most considerable part is the earthy matter, which entered into the composition of the vegetable.

"But if, instead of being thus exposed to the influence of the air, a mass of dead vegetable matter be accumulated in such situations as allow of the admission of water; but in which, by the compactness of the superincumbent stratum of earth, not only the external air is shut out, but the disengaged gaseous matters are prevented from escaping, the *bituminous fermentation* takes place; and bituminous matters are formed in various degrees of maturity and pureness, according to the stage at which the process may have arrived, or the extraneous matters which may have been admitted. But I do not, however, wish you to forget, that, of the taking place of the process I have here described; I am not able, for the reasons already given, to adduce direct proof; the proofs of its existence must be obtained by inference, and from analogy.

"This I shall now attempt; and shall hope that, by comparing it with the other species of fermentation, and by examining the results of this process, we shall be able to form more reasonable conjectures as to the nature of the new combinations into which the principles have entered.

"The substance, then, which I conceive to be entirely dependent on, and actually the product of this process, is bitumen; a substance which manifests, upon examination, all those properties

which might, *à priori*, be expected to be found in a body constituted under the particular circumstances which I have presumed to have directed its formation.

"In the first stage of the vinous fermentation, we perceive that a considerable portion of the more volatile parts of the mixture is dissipated; and that it is only by the careful preservation of the remainder that the accomplishment of this process is effected. In the acetous fermentation, this escape of the volatile parts is continued through the whole of the process, and occasions the great difference which exists between the two products. In the first of these species of fermentation, carbon, that principle which always seems to affect that mode of combustion, observable in ignited charcoal, where flame is not present, is, we have remarked, dissipated in very large quantities, by which its dose in the mixture must be considerably diminished; whilst, should hydrogen even be supposed to escape in a similar proportion, still, from the decomposition of the water, sufficient of this principle, which I will call the principle of inflammability, will be yielded, to give the spirituous and very inflammable product which we find to be the result of this process.

"In the latter of these species of fermentations, in which the dissipation of the volatile matters are carried to the utmost extent which the degree of temperature will admit, the mixture appears to be deprived of almost the whole of its hydrogen; except, perhaps, just so much as is left in combination with the colouring principle, and the water, whilst the oxygen is attracted, nearly in the same proportion, by the carbon from the atmosphere, and from the very considerable dose of this acidifying principle; and, from some peculiar modification of their union, the product, *vinegar*, results, possessing a high degree of acidity, but not the least degree of inflammability.

"We will now examine the changes which may be expected to result from the decomposition of vegetable matters placed in subterranean situations, and considering these, with the properties which are possessed by the supposed product of the bituminous fermentation, shall be enabled, especially by recollecting what has been just said of the other species of fermentation to determine whether it is right to admit of the existence of such a species by fermentation or not.

"Secured on every side of the surrounding earth, the mass of vegetable matter is preserved, as it were, in a well closed vessel; hardly any escape being permitted to any of its more volatile particles, nor any admission of extraneous matters allowed, except of such as are introduced with the water which may insinuate itself by soaking through the interstices of the earth, composing the several strata which lie above it. It is decreed that a strong disposition to separate, and to unite in another order, shall secure the necessary decomposition of dead organised matter, which, according to the economy of nature, is but to possess a short and transient cohesion. Agreeable to this law, this mass of vegetable matter, now deprived of the energy of vegetable life, must undergo some change; but, from the closeness of its preservation, it cannot admit that escape of the gaseous matters on which the commencement of the vinous, acetous, or putrid fermentation depends: another process is therefore instituted. The hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen are disengaged from their former attachments, but, being prevented from flying off in a gaseous state, are obliged again to unite, and to enter into new combinations. Under these particular circumstances, a substance may be expected to be formed containing a considerable portion of these principles so abundant in vegetable matter. In this respect, there undoubtedly may be discovered a remarkable agreement between the supposed product of this fermentation, and the hypothesis by which its formation is attempted to be explained; since, in all bituminous substances, the abundant existence of these three principles has been sufficiently proved by analysis.

"In this, as in every other species of fermentation, a considerable difference may exist, as to the degree of perfection to which the process may proceed, and, of course, as to the degree of perfection which the product may possess. Thus I expect to shew, that, according to length of time, exclusion from the air, and the existence of other favourable circumstances, will these bituminous substances be found in their several approaches to that state to which the laws of nature seem to have particularly destined them.

"Peat, that combustible and inflam-

mable substance, generally found in considerable masses at a little depth beneath the surface of the earth, possessing chemical properties essentially different from every other substance which has not derived its existence from the same origin, appears to be the first product of this kind of fermentation, and to have been formed in situations not favourable to the rapid completion of this process. The celerity with which this process is accomplished must depend on the closeness with which the gaseous principles are secured; but it should be considered, that such peat bogs, as are comparitively but of modern formation, are covered by a coat of vegetable mould, in a humid state, of no considerable degree of thickness, and therefore the escape of the more volatile principles, and the admission of atmospheric air, is only partially prevented; the process must therefore be carried on with much less effect than in those cases which will be hereafter mentioned, where vast masses of vegetable matters have been suddenly buried under a considerable thickness of earthy deposition.

"The abundance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, in peat, is demonstrated by its analysis. By the early analysis of Schoockius we learn that it yields an oil much resembling the oil of amber, with an acid liquor. Mons. Fourcroy relates, that, on exposing peat to the action of heat in a distillatory apparatus, a yellow or reddish fœtid water is obtained, an oil of a most disagreeable odour, with carbonate of ammonia, and carbonated hydrogen gas, also smelling most disagreeably; a coal being left which is frequently pyrophoric, and which yields, after incineration, muriate and sulphate of soda and of pot-ash, mixed with the phosphate and sulphate of lime, and with the oxides of iron and of manganese.*

"The prevalence of hydrogen in this substance is fully displayed by the foregoing analysis, since not only enough exists for the formation of this peculiar oil, but a considerable quantity of this principle is also disengaged in a gaseous form: the agreement, therefore, between this substance, and what might, *à priori*, have been supposed would be the product of vegetable matters placed under these particular circumstances, appears to be evident. The original mode of existence which belonged to this substance is sufficiently marked, by the great quantity of vegetable substances which are found in it, which have not suffered such an alteration as to hinder the immediately tracing of them to their true origin. That this substance has been subjected to the influence of the two circumstances which seem essential to this peculiar fermentation, the presence of moisture and subterranean situation, must appear so plain from the descriptions you have already had laid before you, of the state in which peat-mosses are found, that on this point not a word need be added. Peat, therefore, I presume, we may regard as a vegetable secondary fossil; having been formed from vegetable matter, changed in its nature and properties by a certain fermentation, which has been carried on in the mineral regions."

In our author's twenty-first letter, where he maintains the purer bitumens to be the result of the same fermentation by which peat has been formed; and shewing that bituminous fermentation imitates in its result the operation of secretion; he offers very plausible reasons for believing *mineral tallow* to be of animal origin. In support of this conjecture he cites the authority of the illustrious Bacon, who had declared that pieces of flesh might be converted to a fatty substance by the help of maceration in water. Fourcroy discovered, and his discovery has been confirmed and illustrated by the observations and experiments of several ingenious men in this country, that the muscular parts of animals, after being buried some time where water can have access to them, are changed into a peculiar fatty substance, nearly resembling, in many respects, spermaceti; and to which substance he has given the name of *adipocire*.

Mr. Kirwan, one of our justly celebrated mineralogists, has treated of this substance, called mineral tallow, which, being rarely met with, is but little known. It seems it was

* Syst. des Connois. Chem. tom. viii. p. 233.

first found in 1736, by some peasants on the coast of Finland. A similar substance is said to have occurred in one of the Swedish lakes; and Mr. Herman, a physician at Strasburgh, discovered it in the fountain of that city. This latter gentleman, in his Elements of Mineralogy, describes it as being white, having nearly the resemblance of tallow. It flames, he observes, with much smoke, and leaves a pretty light coaly matter behind; it is brittle like tallow, but of considerable less specific gravity.

We will conclude our remarks on the interesting subject of this letter by quoting the beautiful, and we might add, the sublime paragraph with which it ends. After noticing the general diffusion of the ligneous substance through the vegetable system, he says:

"The contemplation of nature teaches, that there exists a regular system of dissolution and renovation, through all her works; and that there are certain laws, according to which substances are found to quit one form of existence and take on another; their principles entering into new combinations, and forming other substances equally necessary in the economy of nature. Thus is constituted the never-ending chain of varying existence, in which, though each link differs from the rest, yet such is the symmetry and proportion that they form a whole, in which beauty and utility are eminently conspicuous. But when we view the chemical history of the ligneous matter of vegetables, a link appears to be lost, and the chain broken; for whilst other substances yield either to the vinous or putrid fermentation, the ligneous, we are told, seems to resist all nature's efforts to force it into a new mode of existence. So intractible does it appear, that it is esteemed the most insoluble and unchangeable of all vegetable substances. If wood be exposed in a close vessel to the destructive action of fire, so little of the ligneous substance is lost, that a charcoal is left which still retains the form of the piece of wood it originally composed. This experiment serves also to shew that the ligneous substance contains the greatest quantity of carbon of any vegetable substance; and that it is therefore well fitted for the formation of substances, so abundant in carbon, as is coal, and every species of bitumen. Even the concurrent influence of air and water effects scarcely any change on it; and it is said to resist so absolutely every known kind of fermentation, as to be supposed to be indestructible, except by insects. Reasoning then on the chemical nature of this substance, we are led, by analogy, to conclude, that, as in every other case, so here, nature has appointed some agent, by which this apparently refractory substance shall be made to pass into new combinations. Such an agent the bituminous fermentation appears to be; and every observation warrants the conclusion, that it is the ligneous part of vegetables which is the chief substance susceptible of this peculiar change."

His next letter on Naptha, Pelvorum, amber, jet, and Cannel coal, we think equally important with any in this valuable work.

By the exact agreement observable in their chemical properties, Mr. Parkinson has no doubt of the purer bitumens having been produced from the same species of matter as peat, differing from it only in having been separated by percolution in the earth from the grosser parts. The origin of *amber*, however, is not quite easy of solution. The analysis of this substance manifests that it possesses the chemical properties of bitumen. "Amber, exposed to the fire, lignefies if the heat be strong; softening and bubbling, without running into dross, which circumstance distinguishes it from the resins. When inflamed, it diffuses a thick smoke with a pungent odour; its flame is yellow, but variegated with blue and green. It leaves after combustion a black shining coal, which yields, by incineration, a very small quantity of earth, mixed with a very slight proportion of iron." Mr. P. observes, that from these properties we might, without the least hesitation, be led to seek for its formation in the subterranean laboratory of nature, but for its bearing accidental, though no less unequivocal marks, of having existed during some of the stages

of the process, by which it has been formed, either actually on, or very near to the surface of the earth. He notices the disagreements of naturalists respecting the productions of substance from Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Pliny, &c. to modern writers. Agricola placed this substance among these of the mineral kingdom; while Hartmann erroneously considered it to be a precious stone, and therefore ranked it as one of the gems. Some of the later writers have adopted the old opinion of its being a vegetable production, the gum or resin, for instance, of the poplar tree. Pliny, indeed, was the more inclined to believe it to have run from the trunks of trees, in the same manner as rosin is known to flow from pines, and gum from cherry-trees; as he considered its name *succinum* to be derived from *succus*, a juice.

The letter on coal, with its description and different kinds, is highly interesting.

It is to be lamented that so many provincial words obscure the subject, Their adoption is in a great measure unavoidable, however, we do not speak in particular of the different words used by the Scotch and English colliers to express the same thing, as *crop* by the former, for a *roof* with the latter; nor of a *good parting*, or *bad parting*, alluding to the facility of separation of one stratum from another: but of entire phrases also, such as "coal has been discovered *coming out to-day*, at the depth of two feet;" as also "frequently the seams of coal *rise up to-day*." The same thing occurs in "Williams's Mineral Kingdom," and must, more or less, in every treatise of the like kind. They render the subject matter, on which they treat, less entertaining to the general reader to be sure; and it is to be regretted that it is so. The reader may nevertheless be left less in the dark, to conceive what is meant by such technical language, under a judicious treatment of the subject, as is the case here.

In one of these letters, speaking of the particularities observable in different coal-pits; Mr. P. mentions one at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, (or was related to him by Mr. Robert Eddington, the ingenious author of an essay on the abuses of the coal trade) which is 130 fathom in perpendicular depth, and which is worked, at that depth, five miles horizontally, quite across, beneath the river Tyne, and under the opposite county of Durham.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. VII.—*Observations on the present State of the British Commerce; including Strictures on the Extent, Importance, Influence, Advantages, and probable Increase of the Trade of Great Britain with all Parts of the World. Translated from the German of Charles Reinhard, L.L.D. of the University of Gottingen, Knt. of the Order of St. Joachim. With Notes and considerable Additions, by the Editor. London*, 1804. 8vo. pp. 58.

THE writer of this work must not be taken for the Mons. *Reinhard*, who was secretary to the embassy of Count Chauvelin, at the court of Great Britain, in the breaking out of the French Revolution, and who was afterwards appointed resident minister at Hamburg. Although this latter gentleman has had opportunities of informing himself particularly concerning the commerce of England, his sentiments upon it are very different from those of our author, who represents it in a light highly favourable and creditable to the wisdom and policy of our government. He notices the great pains taken by some of the French and German journalists, to persuade their cotemporaries of the possibility of putting an entire stop to the commerce of Great Britain with the continent, which idea he treats as fallacious and absurd. He enumerates the various means by which this purpose was to be effected, preparatory to the ultimate destruction of the British Empire. He says, "By accident there was

re-discovered in France, the tapestry on which Matilda, the industrious spouse of William the Conqueror, with admirable patience, and rare perseverance, had wrought in embroidery the descent at that time made on the coasts of England by her husband."* This, with other chemical considerations of the same kind, he observes, will weigh but little with the well-informed, but being calculated to have some effect on the great body of the enemies of England, " it becomes necessary (he says) to prove their fallacy, by a deliberate and candid discussion of the importance and stability of the commerce of Great Britain," and this he does with a zeal which could not be surpassed by the most loyal Englishman. He acknowledges.

" Were it possible to undermine this fundamental pillar of the British state; or even to corrode it, and impair its energy and extent, then the enemies of that nation might fairly boast of having pared the claws of the British lion; then modern Carthage would really totter, while her contemporaries, struck with amazement, would survey the gigantic task atchieved, and the commercial world would be shaken to its foundation."

Our author treats of our trade with every part of the world, and has employed considerable labour to obtain the best authority for his data and calculations. 'Tis true, the custom-house books are not always to be relied on for the value of the exports to, and imports from other countries; yet this must always be of indispensable use in general comparative statements of the progressive extension of foreign trade. This work is not a dry detail of the balance of trade with this or that part of the world, but in speaking of the growth or diminution of any particular branch of commerce, he throws out such judicious reflections, as cannot fail to enlarge the mind of the common merchant. On the coal trade, the fisheries, and the woollen trade, he is particularly interesting; and is not less so, in his remarks on our Indian policy, which as far as it inclines towards conquest or extension of territorial acquisition, he decidedly condemns. In one particular he failed in his prediction. He thought there could be no chance of a war with Spain or Portugal. He very properly discountenances the revolting manner in which the writers of the English and French journals revile each other, and would recommend the discussion of facts in a mild and decent manner, by way of inclining the two countries to peace. He concludes his little practical treatise with an apostrophe to these bigotted or servile scribes, in a manner becoming the feelings and wisdom of a philosopher. " Be no longer the tools of political fanaticism, but serve the cause of peace and humanity, and plough with your pens the fertile field of history, by which you may perhaps prompt the hearts of monarchs to generosity, and your respective nations, by sublime examples to high spirited magnanimity. Remind the nations of the noble deeds of antiquity, and tell them how *Camillus* acted in the war against the *Falisci*."

To those who would at one view survey the varied, the extended, the unequalled commerce of our country, we recommend this brief description of it.

* In the first of the editor's notes (which considerably enhance the value of this little work) is the following remark on this *accidental* discovery.

" The pretended re-discovery of this tapestry, was a political manœuvre of the French government, and intended as an additional excitement of their troops towards the projected invasion of Great Britain. This curious piece of antiquity of the eleventh century was exhibited *gratis*, by order of Bonaparte, in the museum *Napolean*, at Paris; it measured 214 feet in length, and only 18 inches in breadth. There is a description of it, with plates, in Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities."

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

PROFESSIONAL, LITERARY, AND MILITARY ANECDOTES OF FREDERICK II.

[Concluded from page 46.]

THE organization of the Prussian army under Frederick, or the vigour with which it was constituted, disciplined, recruited, and kept complete, was admirable. But as this organization was violent, we may apply to the whole army, or rather to the Prussian nation, what Frederick said one day very seriously of an army of 60,000 men that had just passed in review before him. He was accompanied by the old prince of Anhalt, of whom he desired to know what he admired the most at that moment. "Sire," replied the prince, "I admire equally the fine appearance of the men, and the regularity and perfection of their movements and evolutions." "As to my part," replied the king, "that is not what astonishes me the most:—with money, care, and time, we may bring all this about." "But, Sire, what then does your majesty see here that is still more admirable?" "It is, my dear cousin, that you and I are here in perfect confidence and security."

The public are not unapprised of the extremities to which Frederick was often reduced during the war of seven years, which he was enabled, notwithstanding, by dint of his courage, constancy, and genius, to terminate in a manner so glorious for himself. The battle of Zonnendorf, wherein he fought against the Russians, near Frankfort upon Oder, was that which he felt the loss of the day most sensibly. He had gained the first, and what made him lose it, was a dangerous fault which he committed; that of driving a number of brave men to despair. The victory was so far decided in his favor, that he wrote, on a drum head, a billet, which, according to the custom of the country, was carried to Berlin, by thirty postillions sounding their horns. Nevertheless, a corps of Russians of about 12000 men, with thirty pieces of cannon, had retired, on the banks of the Oder, to the top of a small hill of sand. Frederick would neither allow them to capitulate, nor yet even grant them quarter: he ordered that they should be all driven into the river. He sent successively against them all the divisions of his victorious army, but all were routed, and he himself was wounded. The celebrated Kleist, author of a charming description of Spring, perished there. In about half an hour after the news of a great victory, there arrived at Berlin a new courier, bearing this billet, very different from the former one: "Remove instantly to Magdebourg, the queen, the royal family, the treasure, and every thing else you can: all is lost!" While the remnant of his army was retiring, he himself remained motionless under that thundering battery of the Russians. One of his aides-de-camp was obliged to take his horse by the bridle and to convey him away. Many of the military men who had followed and observed him well, were persuaded that he entertained the wish and desire to perish by the fire of the Russian artillery. The humiliation which resulted from the contrast between his two messages, was probably the principal cause of that desperate resolution. Perhaps, likewise, as he had a generous soul, he felt with bitter remorse the fault that he had committed; perhaps, independently of the consequences, he saw then it was not only imprudent, but contrary to his habitual generosity, to refuse life to twelve thousand men, that knew so well how to defend it. This battle cost him 30,000 of his best troops. The battle of Collin, which he lost by committing another fault, that of changing, during the battle, the very fine disposition he had made before, cost him no less. In the action at Hochkirche, wherein he was worsted by Marshal Daun, because that having been deceived by a false report, he refused to believe the intelligence brought him by a deserter, and continued obstinate, in spite of his generals, to give his men a dispensation from all watchful care, ordered them to repair to rest as he did also himself, and wherein he lost 10,000 men more, with the Marechal Keith and a prince of Brunswick; almost all his generals were also wounded as he was himself. He committed other faults, and always suffered severely for them; or rather Prussia and humanity suffered for him. In the midst of all these disasters, his firmness, his liberty, and even gaiety of mind, and that *penchant* for archness and pleasantry which was always one of the principal traits in his character, never forsook him. He preserved with his officers, and even with his soldiers, a tone of familiarity and goodness to

which he set no bounds, unless such as military discipline required, and which made him the idol of his army. At a time when men were so much the more valuable to him as he had but few left remaining, and as he had no more money to procure any, a fine grenadier, a Frenchman by birth, was brought before him, who had been stopped at the very moment he was setting out to desert. "Grenadier," said he, "wherefore then would you quit us?"---Ma foi, Sire, c'est que les affaires vont trop mal. (In good faith, Sire, because affairs succeed very ill). "Je conviens qu'elles ne vont pas tresbien, mais ecoute;---battons nous encore une fois, et si les choses ne vont pas mieux, nous deserterons tous deux ensemble." (I grant you they do not prosper as we could wish, but harkye, let us fight for it once more, and then if we cannot bring things to our mind, we will both desert together.)

He was not only (says M. Thiebault) a good comrade with his soldiers, he was so likewise with his officers, but under different forms. A captain, in one of his regiments had always shewn so much zeal and bravery, that the king sent him one day the cross of merit. "My friend," said the captain to the page who brought him that decoration, "it is customary to give you in exchange eleven ducats, and I have but very few above that number; these ducats are more necessary to me than the cross which you bring me, as I want them for subsistence; whereas if I have been a brave man without this cross, I shall be so still without wearing it; and as far as I was a *Jean Foutre* this cross will not make me the better man. Go then and carry the cross back again to the king, tell him what you have just heard, and add that I have no occasion for a coral to do my duty."

The page returned to give an account of his mission; and Frederick sent back the next day, by the same page, the cross of merit, with this billet: "Mon cher Capitaine, I had forgotten that I owed you an hundred ducats, I now recollect it, and send them to you, and I hope that you will receive them together with the cross of merit, which is so much your legitimate due." "Ah, said the captain to the page, this alters the case. My friend, in lieu of eleven ducats, here take two and twenty, and tell the king that since he thus pays his debts, I must also pay mine."

We might now extract from Les Souvenirs of M. Thiebault, some anecdotes to shew Frederick the Great, in the circumstances of his life wherein he was the most amiable, that is to say, in the care with which he superintended the progress of taste and letters, in the attention which he gave to his academy, to his civil and military school, and to public instruction in general; in his relations with celebrated persons, philosophers, and men of letters, in whose company he took particular delight, and whom he did not stand in awe of, because nature had endowed him with a genius equal to theirs, and that, like them, he had cultivated that genius by study. The author after having shewn the king, in his relations with his family, his court, his army, foreign ministers, and many voyagers or visitors of distinction, displays him in his connections with Voltaire, d'Alembert, Maupertuis, d'Argens, Algarrotti, Lametherie, and many others. In painting to the life, and without subjecting himself to the necessity of painting flatteringly, this king, who was like no other, he represents also under true and natural colours, those men who without flattering the king might consider him as one of themselves. With respect to the learned men who composed the Royal Academy, in his time, the author gives interesting details for the literary history of the 18th century, a history in which Frederick acts a part no less distinguished than in political history. We would willingly follow the author in all these divisions of his subject, and select anecdotes from them which might amuse and inform our readers, but the multitude of them, the difficulty of selection in so great a number, and the necessity of setting limits to this extract, obliges us to stop.

DICTIONARY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THERE have been lately published at Paris, the two first volumes of a new work, intitled, "Dictionaire des Sciences naturelles, &c." or a Dictionary of the Natural Sciences, in which the different beings or subjects of nature are methodically handled, both as considered in themselves and in their connexion with medicine, agriculture, commerce, and the arts; with biographical notices of the most celebrated naturalists, the generical and specific characters, natal soil, properties and uses of the productions of nature, forming in the whole, 1080 pages, in 8vo.

In the announcement of the above work, it is sufficient to name the authors, to convey an advantageous opinion of it to the public, every article in this dictionary being signed with the initial letters of its compiler. The following is the list of the authors, as it appears printed in the first page: In mineralogy and geology, M. A. Brougniart: in the general articles of natural history, and particularly zoology, anatomy, physiology, the history of reptiles and worms, M. G. Cuvier, and M. G. F. Cuvier, as co-operator: the history of insects, by M. C. Dumeril: the history of birds, by M. Ch. Dumont: chymistry, in its applications to natural history, the other sciences and the arts, by M. A. Fourcroy: the history of mammiferous animals, by M. Et. Geoffroi: botany, by M. A. L. de Jessieu, with Messieurs Beauvois, Despartes, Duchesne, Jaumes, Masse, Petit Radel, and Poiret, as co-operators: the history of fishes, by M. Lacepede: astronomy and physic, by M. S. F. Lacroix: the history of molluscæ, polypuses, &c. by M. J. B. Lamark: vegetable physics, by M. Mirbel: agriculture, by M. Tessier, and certain general articles relating to economy, by M. Coquebert Moubret. The first volume contains a prospectus written by M. Cuvier, and an introduction by M. Fourcroy. In the prospectus, M. Cuvier gives an account of the motives which have given rise to this undertaking. The study of natural history, as he observes, is now become diffused through all classes of society. The recent progress of this science and the consideration which it now enjoys, the author particularly attributes to two great men, Linnæus and Buffon, who, endowed with a different genius and character, have carried into the study of nature, the former, that order and lucid arrangement without which there can be no instruction, and the latter, that interest which arises from eloquence and from sentiment. But after these two masters of the science, says M. Cuvier, we have seen imitators spring up who could only embrace what was defective in each of them, and what was still more dangerous, men who observed nature from the interior of their cabinet only, who disarranged the productions of celebrated writers, in order to patch together awkwardly their faulty shreds, in insipid compilations, and who at length, substituted interested speculations in lieu of the noble desire of communicating instruction. It is to check the progress of this evil that the authors of the above dictionary have formed their assemblage. Selected by the government to teach natural history in the first schools of the capital, they have deemed it their duty to bring back the study of science to its true principles. In the introduction, M. Fourcroy first gives the definition of natural history; he treats of the systems and the different methods pursued by such of the learned as have applied themselves to this study, and again draws the parallel between Linnæus and Buffon, traced by M. Cuvier, in the prospectus. Treating afterwards of the utility of the natural sciences, he enumerates the objections raised by prejudice against it, and he combats them with a superiority of reason and logic capable of putting to the blush the apostles of ignorance. And lastly, he indicates, conformably to the particular notes of the authors, the method adopted for the different parts of the work; on which, as a literary undertaking, the greatest eulogiums are given by a great number of the Parisian Journals.

M. PROUST.

THE following chemical observations are extracted from a work lately published, entitled, "Inquiries respecting the Tinning of Copper, Pewter, and Pottery." By M. Proust. Doctor M'Louin, says the author, when he proposed and recommended the method of tinning with zinc, censured that which was in use, in order, like many others, to warn us of the dangers to which we are exposed by it. But the author inquires, how far do these dangers extend? or what detriment is likely to ensue from the use of a tinning more or less charged with lead? This, says he, is what no person since the time of that academician has investigated or even undertaken to investigate.

Kemmerlin, the author of the alloys examined by Hellot & Geoffroy, Doucet, Chartier, La Folie, Buschaendorf and others, who have alternately echoed the terrors and alarms with which Europe has been so long annoyed, have made no experiments how far it concerned us to entertain a mistrust of these tinnings. But chymistry, which incessantly calls our attention to the very material difference which exists between metals and their oxydes, considered with respect to

their salubrity, suggests a hint that these terrors may probably be exaggerated; and that the sentence of proscription which is so justly pronounced against the pernicious oxydes, ought not to be extended with equal rigour to the metals which serve for their base, at least so as that we should conceive ourselves in perpetual danger of our lives, because they may be sometimes used in our kitchens. Reason, however, dictates that it is more useful to investigate with respect to each metal, what we have really to apprehend from them, considered as metals and afterwards as oxydes, rather than to notice vague opinions and uncertain principles.

In this state of the case, wishing to subject the question respecting tinnings to the light of a chymical analysis, now much more rigorous in its means, than in the times of Malouin, of Geoffroy, of Macquer, &c. I shall begin (says the author) with a general review of the metals, and of their oxydes, and such as may be sufficient to establish the principles which we ought to have in view, in order to decide the question with impartiality. With respect to iron, the author pronounces that it is a metal which is oxydated with such facility in a moist atmosphere or medium, that it is difficult to trace any perceptible difference, considered as to the medicinal effects produced by it, between the internal use of iron and oxydated iron. Of the oxyde of antimony, the author observes, that when at the inferior degree (that is, when the oxyde contains the oxygene in the smallest proportion) if taken in a dose exceeding the quantity of some grains, it has a tendency to excite vomiting, convulsions of the stomach, inflammation of the intestines, and sometimes even death. For the passage of this metal through the intestinal canal commonly produces only that degree of irritation which medicine appears to require, in order to procure salutary evacuations, or, in other words, an effect bearing a due proportion to the small quantity of oxyde formed round the metal during the time that it remains in the body.

Mercury, when administered in large doses, as it has been frequently prescribed, in the treatment of that disease which is called the Iliac Passion, has produced no other effects than salivation; whereas its oxydes at the *maximum* and the *minimum*, although taken in very small doses, would be apt to occasion very troublesome complaints, of which even death itself might sometimes be the consequence.

In his general observations upon arsenic, the author assumes, that this metal, considered as such, is nearly as pernicious as its oxyde, by reason of the facility with which moisture causes it to pass into the latter state; but experience, he adds, has shewn that when arsenic is preserved from that change, in consequence of its union with sulphur, tin, or lead, its effects will no longer be found so formidable. The chymist Bayen caused different animals to take arsenic, combined with certain proportions of tin, and this in quantities sufficiently great to have deprived them of life if they had swallowed it pure, and yet no inconvenience or harm appeared to have been sustained by any of those animals. The learned work of Dr. Rénaud upon poisoning with arsenic, evinces the great necessity of not judging of metals in the same manner as we do of their oxydes.

Of silver, the author observes, that it is a metal which may be introduced into the human body, without occasioning any apparent injury; but the purest oxyde of this metal impresses such a remarkable caustic taste upon the tongue, that there is little doubt, he conceives, but that it may prove a very active poison.

Of tin, the author remarks, that it is frequently administered in considerable doses, and without the slightest danger as a remedy against the *tænia* * or tape worm, as, likewise, in complaints incident to the liver and *uterus*; but the effects of its oxyde, taken internally, have not been hitherto ascertained. I do not pretend to decide, says the author, with respect to a matter on which we have no correct experiments; but I am inclined to believe that this oxyde would not produce noxious effects, because the miners and braziers, who frequently respire air impregnated with this oxyde, occasioned by the fusion, are not subject to the colicky complaint with which persons who work in lead are affected, and because the very small quantity of tin which the alimentary acids extract from tinned vessels, has produced no inconveniences or injuries worthy to attract the notice of physi-

* In the French Encyclopedia, the formula of a recipe against the tape worm is given, as copied from the Edinburgh Transactions, in which pulverized tin is an ingredient.

cians. Schæly wrote a dissertation entitled, *Mors in Olla*, or "Death in the Pot." But the apprehensions of this learned physician, according to M. Proust, having been since better appreciated, are now proved to be totally destitute of foundation.

(Of Copper.) Every one knows that copper, taken or swallowed in substance, may produce fatal effects; this is occasioned by the oxydation to which it is apt to give rise in the stomach and intestines. The accidents, however, are seldom so serious as they are at first taken to be, for do we not frequently see children swallow and discharge copper coins, without receiving any material injury? Unquestionably the danger would be much greater, were the oxyde of this metal to be swallowed, if it were even to weigh one-tenth part of what the smallest coin might amount to. Copper is not dissolved by the vegetable acids, even when aided by the force of ebulition, with so much facility as is commonly imagined. It has not yet been found practicable to dissolve filings of it in vinegar, although its oxydation is readily effected, when the air and the vapour of the said acid, in a state of fermentation, concur, by a simultaneous effort, to produce this effect. Here a question arises: How should the vegetable acids acquire such a power, inasmuch as it is acknowledged that aqueous sulphuric acid is destitute of it? And further, in the boiling of sugar, of syrups and confectionary acids, the juices of plants, the must of beer or grapes, it has never been clearly ascertained that pernicious consequences have ensued. In the houses where these and similar preparations are made, it is a rule generally observed, not to let them cool or remain after being boiled in the copper vessels, for any length of time, as they would, in that case, contract a very disagreeable taste, which would bring them into discredit with the consumer. In pharmacy, in confectioners' and other shops, the great copper vessels are liable to lose their tinning soon, although in kitchens this accident may be obviated. All those operations of cooking which cannot be performed without a degree of heat superior to that of boiling water, fuse a great part of the tinning, and reduce it into grains like shot; as it appears, that the tin which is not combined with the copper, subsides to the bottom of the boilers, it being evidently susceptible of liquefaction from a very moderate degree of heat. The continual action of friction which invariably takes place, in the process of making pastes, preparing extracts and articles of confectionary, which are forcibly agitated with wooden spatulas, has a very considerable tendency to destroy the tinning.

(Of Lead.) All that has been said of copper applies with equal force to this metal. In cases where the oxyde of lead comes into contact with the alimentary substances, or with the circumambient air which the plumbers and colour grinders are obliged to respire, it frequently gives rise to those terrible colics, and other disorders which Dr. Luzuriaga has so judiciously described. But lead, considered as in the mass, which we sometimes introduce into our stomachs in eating game, rarely leads us into very imminent danger. This metal, according to M. Proust, is only to be feared in the alimentary canal; for we daily see soldiers who have bullets inclosed in their muscles, and who pass their lives without experiencing any particular inconvenience therefrom; which must be attributed to this circumstance, that lead becomes oxydated but very slowly, even when lodged in humid mediums or bodies.

Respecting zinc, continues the author, generally speaking, we have only ill-ascertained facts to speculate upon, and on such a subject we are consequently obliged to embrace the doubtful side. Patrin asserts, that it is not uncommon in Germany to prescribe zinc as an emetic and purgative medicine; while, on the other hand, La Folie certifies, that he has given it to a number of different animals, and that he never could perceive it had caused in them any accident. I am strongly inclined, says the author, to judge of zinc, as La Folie does. This last philosopher, other experimentalists, friends of his at Rouen, the Abbé Rozier, author of the *Journal de Physique*, Dr. Laplanche, and several other persons, at the request of the faculty of medicine at Paris, have tasted victuals prepared in pots tinned with zinc, without having experienced any perceptible inconvenience from it. With respect to the oxydated zinc, although the flowers and the sulphate of zinc are generally considered as emetics, there is some reason to think that it is analogous to those of iron, tin, &c. by reason of the force with which it preserves the

oxygene. Sage informs us, that the flowers of zinc, which, during the process, arose in the form of thick clouds from the fustian of bronze, did not occasion any inconvenience to the workmen employed in the foundry at Douay. But admitting that this oxyde may be innocent with respect to the internal use which may be made of it, we should not pronounce it so when in combination with vinegar or with the acetate of zinc. It is very questionable whether we can safely take doses of any considerable magnitude of this metallic salt, mixed with our ordinary aliments. A long list of experiments are then cited by the author, in confirmation of the above principles, &c. &c.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF COPENHAGEN, AND THE MANNERS OF ITS INHABITANTS.

(From Le Nord Literaire, &c. by Professor Olivarius, of Kiel, in Holstein.)

THE capital of Denmark includes within itself whatever is found elsewhere, divided among a number of the other cities or towns in the monarchy. Thus it has been compared to the head of a giant placed on the shoulders of a dwarf, and we may add, that it sometimes appears to regard (with indifference, perhaps, even with a sort of pride) the state of languor by which the other parts of its body are afflicted.

The perimeter or circumference of this city, one of the third order of European cities, situated on the shores of the Baltic, is about 25,200 feet, a space which contains upwards of 80,000 inhabitants, that is to say, the twenty-third part of the population of the state; it is here that the court and the government reside; here is the principal fortress of the country, the only university of Denmark and Norway, the bank, the whole of the fleet with its arsenal; it is the seat of the sovereign court, or supreme court of justice, and of the principal academies; here we meet with the only good theatre in the country, a magnificent library, the veterinary school, the school for military and marine cadets, a museum containing many rare, valuable, and curious articles, a number of superb edifices, with statues and monuments of all kinds.

If Copenhagen is but little known to foreigners; if its manners, usages, amusements have not yet excited their curiosity, so as to merit a particular description from them, this is no subject-matter of reproach to the nation which has but little ambition to play a shining part above its real force and character; it has in its own language, as, likewise, in the German, various descriptions of the capital, and there has lately appeared a learned and accurate description of it, by M. the Professor Nyerup, which traces periodically the *tableau* of its manners under the pen of the *Danish Spectator*. These are the bases on which, combined with our personal knowledge, says the professor, we shall establish our sketch.

It is from the sea-side that this city presents itself in all its magnificence. It may be seen at the distance of many miles. In arriving at it by the passage of the Sound, nothing in the north is comparable to the *coup d'oeil*, formed by the canal that leads to it, and which exhibits Denmark on the right, Sweden on the left, and the capital almost in front. The gothic towers with which it is filled, and which, at a distance, have a most majestic appearance, more attractive, perhaps, than modern cupolas, arrest and fix the eye of the voyager, by the height of their pinnacles, as well as by the diversity of brilliant ornaments with which the contour is decorated. On the side of Denmark, the eye is regaled with a succession of rich fields, vast forests, meadows, fine chateaux, modest villas, smiling gardens and pleasure-grounds, embellished with all the charms of art; on the side of Sweden appear corn-lands, pasture-grounds, mountainous and picturesque coasts, and lastly, the isle of Hveen, formerly so celebrated for the observatory of Tycho Brahé. Behind are seen two cities of two different kingdoms, Elsinoer, with the famous fortress of Cronenburg and Helsingbourg, which seem to approximate and unite, as in the middle of a lake; but soon we espy the sea, and can distinguish the whole extent of the plain of Copenhagen, its port covered with vessels, and its environs more fertile in appearance than they are in reality, inasmuch as the different monuments of art give too strong an additional impression, or too much relief to the rural scenery.

Three objects, in particular, (the late conflagration have destroyed the others) strike the remote spectator. One is the tower of the church named the *Saviour*; we ascend it by a circular flight of steps, placed on the outside,

and ornamented with a beautiful ballustrade of brass or latten; the other is the steeple of the church of *Notre Dame*; and the third is the singular form of the observatory, which bears a close resemblance to a colossal column.

To a stranger arriving by land, on the side of Roschild, the high road coming from Germany, the reverse of the medal is exhibited. In that case, it is not possible to discover distinctly the city, concealed with all its avenues, by a hill, till we come within a league and a half of it; the summits of its towers may be perceived at the distance of ten or twelve leagues; were it not for the excellent causeway which is favourable to the rapid movement of horses, this sombrous route would doubtless appear tiresome, if not even to lengthen in proportion as we advance on it. At last, we drop down as it were, upon the city, the aspect of which makes a striking and profound impression.

If we enter Paris, Vienna, as well as several other great cities, by a simple barrier, by an entrance which promises but little; here, as soon as you have passed through the first gates, a certain air of elegance, of order, of good taste, announces that you are about to see a capital. If after the first four steps you do not feel as at the Piazza del *Populo*, at Rome, with a foreign aspect of some superb edifices, you are, notwithstanding, more and more satisfied with this city, in proportion as you proceed in it, and, above all, as you approach the *new town*, situated at the other extremity, and composed of magnificent palaces, and of the *Place de Frederick*, unique in its kind, from the perfect symmetry of the four palaces of which it is formed, and which encompass the beautiful equestrian statue placed in the centre: the said four palaces being separated by four large streets, turning towards the four cardinal points.

The stranger who has only conceived a mean or mediocre idea of this metropolis, must be struck with singular surprise, when, in coming from the sea-side, he first traverses the new town, which is, in its kind, such as might be deemed almost without a model; large streets in straight lines, well-paved, with side-flaggings, in excellent repair; a continuation of beautiful buildings, on both sides; every where, an impression of riches and magnificence, numerous equipages, handsome liveries, valets, domestics, &c. yet but few pedestrians; no concourse of people, no bustle in that quarter, which might seem to be the peaceable asylum of leisure and indulgence, without the movements occasioned by the vicinity of the court and of the revenue, which might be compared, for its tranquillity, to some square in the western part of London, so solitary, in comparison of Cheapside and other streets in the centre of the town.

There are few cities whose precincts contain so many beautiful promenades as Copenhagen. The ramparts and the *boulevard*, in many parts, situated at their feet, are planted with beautiful trees, and as they environ the city, they furnish a *coup d'oeil* as agreeable, as diversified; but the king's garden takes the lead, in respect of the regularity, the elegance of its forms, its fountains, statues, &c. Entrance is permitted at all hours, and the public there meet with a very beneficial recreation.

But this is not the country of frivolous amusements; here we see no booths where vaulters display their postures, no caravans wherein rare animals are shewn, no stages where jugglers rattle their boxes; the players on organs, cymbals, and other ambulatory musicians, have not been able to introduce their joyous industry; sometimes we may hear the fiddle scraping, to call together a groupe of female servants, and some artisans, but the people dance very little or not at all; they have either too much phlegm, or too little money to sacrifice to their pleasures. The amusements seem all reserved for the festival of St. John, or Midsummer-day, when they repair for amusement to the park, more than two leagues distant from the city, and whither repair, as says the poet on the subject of the courses in Italy,

Donne e donzelle
E brute e belle;

or crowds of young and old, handsome and ugly.

In winter the beau monde assembles at the theatre, at the concerts, the balls, and the clubs: in summer, there is neither theatre, concerts, nor balls, and the city, which is never very gay or very brilliant, becomes then an insipid solitude, for the foreigners just arrived from Paris, or even from Hamburgh, the court, and all the rich citizens are then in the country.

The court, without being niggardly, is notwithstanding distinguished by that spirit of economy which is so suitable to the moderate resources of the state; it

only displays as much luxury as the keeping up of a court requires.

The numerous clubs, which are not here political societies, produce assemblies among the men, both in winter and summer; some have even gardens out of the town; to these clubs they repair to read the news, make assignations or appointments, debate, &c.; the women are admitted there occasionally, and concerts, balls, banquets, &c. are given from time to time. This affords an admirable resource to strangers, by this means they can, with great facility, introduce themselves into one or more of those circles which constantly present a very select society, and the facilities of making advantageous connexions or acquaintance. The entrance is, in a manner, gratuitous for them, for several months, and they pay no more than what they think fit to spend.

It may seem matter of astonishment, that the inhabitants of a city, intersected with canals, situated upon the sea, in possession of so fine a marine, and which can display so great a number of promenades and handsome villas on its coasts, should so very seldom make parties of pleasure on the water, and discover so little taste for this sort of amusement; but Copenhagen, in this respect, resembles a number of other cities, which overlook advantages that their situation furnishes them with, and which would require too great a charge in the appropriation of vehicles. The establishment of bathing-houses in the sea, date only from the last ten or a dozen of years.

Although the Parisian popinjay, or *petit-maitre*, no longer makes the tour of the North, it is nevertheless, by the fashions of Paris, as well as by those of London and of Berlin, that the dames regulate the modes of Copenhagen. German journals decorated with engravings, are its news-mongers. The Danish belles shewed themselves half naked, when the Parisian elegantes thought fit to rid themselves of the pretended superfluity of their apparel; they will resume their clothing when these latter shall have admitted the necessity of going warmer clad. Decorum is, however, if not rigidly, at least pretty generally respected; some girls of the town, rather licentious; a small number of kept women that are known without being too much remarked upon, and, perhaps, a dozen ladies of gallantry that might be mentioned; all this is but a small *per contra* account, in a capital where resides a court reasonably large and rich, where the military abound, where there is an afflux of foreigners, and which, lastly, is a considerable sea port.

Generally speaking, although the customs of the men may have undergone every where, of late years, a sort of metamorphosis, dress has retained here more traces of the ancient elegance than in the major part of other great cities.

The police of Copenhagen is admirable, in respect to the vigilance of its magistrates, as, likewise, from the wisdom of its institution; the merit of which is owing, in part, to the influence of the famous Count Struenzee, who notwithstanding the many faults and even crimes that his memory may be justly reproached with, had sufficient intelligence to perceive all the importance of this part of the administration and courage to operate the necessary changes, in order to bring it to perfection. It was necessary, in some measure, to rouse a nation that had grown lethargic, in the happy enjoyment of a long and profound peace, and which had been governed by two sovereigns, one of whom was undoubtedly too much taken up with the interest of the church, and the other, by an effect of the goodness of his character, (he is surnamed *Le Debonair*), stood perhaps too much in dread of innovations.

GENERAL ANDREOSSY.

THIS French officer must be well remembered by our readers as the ambassador to the court of Great Britain, after the peace of Amiens, if that treaty can be called pacific. He is a general of artillery, and to emblazon his coat of armour, and to shew that branch of the military art to which he was attached, the axle-tree boxes of his equipage had a cannon-ball at their mouths. The uncommon rumbling noise of his carriage, on the stones of London, occasioned a variety of squibs and observations to be made on it, such, as that it must have been built, or at least have been planned in *Gascony*. Andreossy is, however, a brave and excellent soldier, but rough in his manners. Though it is still war with his country, he is not employed in carrying *fire* into the enemy's but conveying *water* into that of his own. He is, in short, at this time, writing a history of the canal of Languedoc. We shall, in proper time, take notice of that work, which no doubt is calculated to promote and multiply the sources of the public prosperity of France.

THE DRAMA.

THERE is no truth more generally to be acknowledged, than that example is the strongest and most effectual manner of enforcing the precepts of morality and wisdom; and consequently a good theatrical representation being the best picture of human nature, may be made a lesson highly serviceable to the cause of virtue; with this peculiar advantage, that while the young spectator is looking into this instructive academy, he learns the manners of the world without many of its perils, and at a certain and moderate expence. As long as the stage, therefore, is provided for, by good sense, and conducted with decorum, it ought to give no body just uneasiness that a play-going rage prevails at this time. Without giving the same kind of description of the drama in the metropolis which *Fitz Stephens*, a monk of Canterbury did, when he said, "London, instead of common interludes belonging to the theatre, has plays of a more holy subject: representations of those miracles which the holy confessors wrought, or of the sufferings wherein the glorious constancy of the martyrs did appear," we, in these more enlightened and sober days, are satisfied in saying the stage is free from the least immodesty and impurity in manners and language. That it does not abound in wit or sentiment, is a fact not to be disputed; and that *sing-song* and shallow contrivance have taken place of genius and humour, is a truth not less to be regretted. In the dramatic, then, as in every other art, we again repeat, that *monopoly* is a bar to improvement. Our two theatres are *licensed to be dull*, and no one dares *practically* to dispute the palm with them. A *Palmer* did once try it with them, but he was silenced by authority.

The *little Roscius* continues still to be followed as a *great prodigy*: let us not, however, be thought capricious in our way of thinking, if we say, that with many others, we have not quite the same opinion of this youth we had on his first appearance. He has performed a great many characters; in some of which he certainly appears to less advantage. *Frederick*, in Lovers' Vows, and *Norval*, in Douglas, he is all the author could have wished these representations to be: but that is not exactly the case in more than one of his subsequent characters. In *Hamlet*, for instance, notwithstanding the uncommon judgment he evinces in several trying scenes; it is nevertheless impossible he can keep up the illusion so necessary for the satisfaction of the spectator. Instead, then, of the *manly* prince who is to avenge his father's cruel murder, our eyes are forced to inform our understandings that it is a child who has been persuaded to take the place of a man. Without appearing invidiously to dwell upon those parts where that desirable delusion cannot be retained, but where the palpable counterfeit presents itself to our senses, though willing to be cheated; we cannot help saying that at the end of the first act, where he says,

"The time is out of joint;—O cursed spite!
That ever I was born to set it right;"

The effect upon the judicious part of the audience borders upon the *burlesque*. It even puts them in mind of *Tom Thumb*. The same may be said of his interview with *Ophelia*, in the first scene in the third act: "Get thee to a nunnery; why wouldst thou be a breeder of sinners?" &c. The dress, too, the *black* is very much against him and the deception so requisite to the full success of his acting. He may say, indeed, "If my youth and size are the only faults you can find in me, have patience, I shall mend as I grow older." There is something in that answer, and we

wish as much may be said of his voice; but we are sorry to observe in that particular he by no means mends. We are indeed constrained to say, we have reason to apprehend he will never have a perfect or clear utterance. He may, however, have done wonders before this circumstance is generally proved; so that though this denial of nature to one of her favourites may bar his attaining excellence, it will not mar his making a fortune. As we should be sorry to be thought *censurers*, rather than *critics*, we will content ourselves by only saying, that we do not approve in general of his emphasis in the play of Hamlet; otherwise we might point out those instances where he has given quite a new, and by no means an improved reading of this work of our immortal bard.

After all we have said, and we hope good naturedly said, we still continue to think Master Betty a surprising youth, a phenomenon, but by no means able to maintain an equal reputation in all he has attempted. His friends should not forget the axiom, "*Non omnia possumus omnes.*" Why must they think him equal to every attempt, because he carried one to an uncommon degree of perfection. If they proceed as they have done, they will push him on to *Alexander the Great*, and render that ludicrous which now may be regarded as sublime. Had this young gentleman only played Hamlet for his own benefit, it might have been excusable, nay very well, and the writer would have been spared the trouble of these strictures; but the young actor performed it the second night after, with repetitions since. *Drury Lane* house is said to hold 826l. when full. It could not but overflow on our young Roscius's night: he received near 1000l. clear of all deductions. The part of Ophelia has not been so well performed since the days of Mrs. *Lessingham*, as by Mrs. *H. Johnston*. The *ghost*, which is by no means the least for significance among the parts of this play, we are glad to see so respectably represented by that respected performer, Mr. *Wroughton*. Mr. *Bensley*'s voice was naturally *sepulchral*, and therefore he was qualified for a speaking apparition: Shakspeare himself, then, the author of the play, and who, it seems, could perform no higher character in it than the ghost, probably fell short in the comparative merit of either of these gentlemen.—This last month has produced very little novelty at the theatres. The young Roscius, indeed, is yet new to a great part of the town, and still more so to its neighbourhood.

A new musical farce, called *Out of Place*, or *The Lake of Lausanne*, from the pen of Reynolds, was performed at Covent Garden the 28th of February, and was favourably received. As Braham, Storace, Hill, and Fawcett have parts, it may be supposed the music pleases. Like all other vehicles of this kind for song, the fable is slight. The characters were,

Count Vancenza..Mr. Hill.
Old Valteline....Mr. Simmons.
Young Valteline..Mr. Braham.
Cavalier Pomposo, Mr. Blanchard.
Timothy .....Mr. Fawcett.
Lauretta .....Signora Storace.
Cicely .....Miss Waddy.

The scene is Switzerland, and the story begins with Old Valteline turning off his servant Timothy, and refusing him a character. Pomposo, however, goes to Old Valteline to inquire after his character, as from the information of his niece he wishes to engage him. At the moment of the chevalier's entrance into his master's room, Timothy had done what many servants have done before, placed himself in the seat of his betters, being actually shaving at his master's toilet with his master's dress on. Perceiving that Pomposo takes him for Old Valteline, he favours the deceit, and gives himself a character. Several laughable scenes of equivoque follow this trick, between his two masters. The love of young Valteline for

Lauretta makes another plot, if it may be so called. The former being denounced as a traitor by the Swiss council, throws both of them into difficulties, and thereby adds something to the little interest of the other occurrences in the piece.

In this entertainment the composer has introduced the anciently celebrated air of *Ranz des Vaches*, which is said to have such an effect on a Swiss out of his own country, as to make him weep, and be restless until he returns home again. The present air differs greatly from that which has been usually given under the title of the Ranz des Vaches, but contains more melody; and certainly whatever effect the former might have upon the simple Swiss cow-herd, it is but little calculated to please the fastidious ear of a modern musician, or *dilettanti*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THOUGHTS ON WINTER.

WHEN rugged winter's cold and icy hand
Has veil'd those beauties that bid nature smile;
When desolation stalks around the land,
And all Creation's deaden'd for a while;

'Tis sweet to view the sadly pleasing scene,
T'indulge the prospect of the mental eye;
With sober contemplation's eye to ken
This mournful picture of mortality.

When the sweet rose lies blasted on the ground,
Its leaves 'gin wither and its beauties fade,
Still its last dying sweets it breathes around,
Still blushes midst the havoc Winter's made:

Thus, my soul, when the cold seal of Death,
With dewy stamp, has closed these lingering eyes;
Thus may I glad resign my fleeting breath,
And smiling bid thee seek thy native skies.

Thus must we mortals yield to death severe,
When comes that dreadful, unexpected hour;
Thus from the social tie that binds us here,
Must drop, as from the stem the withered flower.

Then shall oblivion with her sister band
Darkness and silence hover round the tomb,
In sad indissoluble union join'd,
While I forgotten sleep in earth's cold womb.

Within my breast alas! no heavenly flame,
No spark of genius sheds its inward ray,
To snatch from death's cold jaws my humble name,
And bid it flourish in eternal day.

Not curst ambition's love shall me persuade,
Nor glory prompt me, to disperse the gloom
That ever with increasing, thickening shade,
Gathers in darkening clouds around the tomb.—

Shall the loud wintry blast for ever roar,
For ever ravage this deserted vale?
Shall the stem raise the blasted flower no more,
No more the flower its wonted sweets exhale?

Ah! yes: how sweetly when the spring renews
The joyous year, and bids the flowers revive;
How shall the rose expand her blushing hues!
How wake the embryo blossom into life!

And man again from earth shall raise his head;
For one long wintry season death shall sway,
One long, long night shall darken o'er the dead
But O! how glorious is the dawning day!

What joys shall that new opening spring produce,
That rising morn, that long expected light,
(As every joy grows sweeter from disuse)
That ends the horrors of so sad a night!

That heavenly star, that 'spersed the lowering night
That superstition gather'd o'er the earth,
Shall burst at once upon our wondering sight,
The heavenly children of a second birth.

That hand that raised the humble and the low,
That from the widow's eyes wiped off the tear;

That moved the veil from stern religion's brow,
And made her in a milder form appear:
That hand that raised meek virtue's drooping head,
That in her cheek revived the virgin bloom;
That raised them once, again shall raise the dead,
And break the mouldering barriers of the tomb.

That voice, that heavenly voice, that roused mankind,
Buried in ignorance' and darkness' womb;
That bade them seek that heaven, which now they find,
Shall wake the tenants of the opening tomb. I. H. E.

FRAGMENT OF AN ODE, FOUND AMONG THE MSS. OF A POETICAL GENTLEMAN WHO WAS STARVED TO DEATH.

To an Ass, braying in Paternoster Row.

AWAKE, my lyre, to yonder ass,
(Whose magic notes thy sound surpass,)
An energetic lay;
The friend of music, not the foe,
He joins, in Paternoster Row,
The burdlings of the day.

All hail to thee, good brother Jack!
I venerate thy loaded back,
For I am fond of greens;
Patatoes too wholesale I eat,
Since poets find but little meat
In their Arcadian scenes.

Whole flocks of sheep by them created,
And cooing doves together mated,
At will indeed arise!
But what are flocks without the mutton?
And doves wont arguty a button
'Till baked in pidgeon pies.

As if they were to plenty born,
They sing their yellow crops of corn,
That wave o'er many a hill:—
There's corn indeed,—but where's the bread?—
Egad! a poet never said,
He saw a baker's bill.

In purling streams their water flows,
And every washerwoman knows,
That water's very handy:—
But why not have,—('twould do no harm,)
To keep their rattling bowels warm,
A little stream of brandy?

Thy double service claims my song,
And twofold rites to thee belong,
For cabbages and music;
Tho' if on this poetic ground,
You did not bring your panniers round;
We soon should grow of you sick.

Nay, do not blush, I see no cause
For you to shun the world's applause,
Which other poets seek:
At every turn an ass appears
Who brays aloud, and shews his ears,—
Then why that crimson cheek?

An ass there was, some years ago,
Your grand-papa for aught I know,
Who found a lion's skin;
With caution looking round about,
Says he, "the lion's surely out,
"I may as well get in."

The thought was good, so in he got,
And thro' the fields began to trot,
Fierce as a Bond-street beau,
Whose waistcoat to his bosom reaches,
While o'er his lungs he wears his breeches,
Dressed for a raree show.

Snug in a hedge, in tender chat,
A monkey and a she-wolf sat,
Their only theme was love:
With silver tongue, and winning smiles,
Young pug the maiden's fear beguiles,
And tries her heart to move.

Her virgin heart———.

H. E.

MODERN DISCOVERIES
AND
IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;
With Notices respecting Men of Letters and Works in Hand.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

MR. Thomas Porthouse of Hallgarth, in Durham, has had a patent granted him for a machine, for hackling flax and hemp, and at the same time carding the tow; but without a view of his drawing, it would not be easy to convey to the reader a just idea of this complex machinery.

Mr. Abraham Underdown, of Brayn's row, Spa fields, has obtained a patent, for an invention which cannot fail but strike the reader with surprise; it is no less than a mode or method *of making flour without grain*. He thus describes his invention, "I take turnips, potatoes, parsnips, white beet, and Jerusalem artichokes, and I grind or grate them fine; I then put the substance into water; and I let it remain therein several hours; I then strain off the wa-

ter, and I add fresh water in quantity sufficient to cover the substance. Which process I continue to repeat, until the water pours off quite clear. Then I strain and press the water from the vegetable substance, which I then dry on a kiln, or other proper convenience. When the substance is quite dry, I grind it in a corn or other proper mill, until it becomes fine flour. Either of the above vegetables alone, or any two or more of them mixed together, and prepared as before specified, will answer for the purpose. The foregoing description is for the making coarse or common flour: when I make fine or best flour, I pare or peel the rind off the vegetables, before I grind or grate them. I then pursue the same process as with the coarse or common flour."

Edward Shorter, of New Crane, Wapping, has invented a mechanical apparatus, by which the raising of ballast is rendered more easy, cheap, and expeditious, and which may also be applied to other useful purposes. For this invention, a patent has been granted him.

William Lester of Piccadilly, Engineer, has obtained a patent for an improvement on an engine or machine for separating corn, seeds, and pulse, from the straw.

A patent has also been granted to Simeon Thompson of Redcross-wharf, Upper Thames street, coal merchant, for a bushel or bushels, and other measures, upon a new construction, for measuring coals, grain, seed, and other dry measurable commodities.

Edward Steers, Esq. of the Inner Temple, London, has invented and obtained a patent, for an engine producing a force, by the impetus which, the parts of a fluid body have to an equal altitude, applicable to the working of all sorts of machinery.

Frederick Mollerston of Hackneywick, has obtained a patent for a chemical composition and method of applying the same, in the preparation of hides, skins, and leather, silks, taffetas, and linen, and to all articles already made of skins and leather, thereby colouring and giving a beautiful gloss to the same, rendering them water proof, and impenetrable to hot or corroding liquids, and at the same time preserving them from decay, and keeping them soft and pliable.

John Robert Lucas, Esq. of Charlton house, in the county of Somerset, has had a patent granted him for his improvement in the art or method of making, spreading, or flattening sheet-glass, commonly called German sheet-glass, plate glass, or any other spread glass, requiring a polished surface.

Dr. Thornton, author of the Temple of Flora and Philosophy of Botany, has been presented with a diamond ring from the Emperor of Russia, who seems anxious to promote by his patronage the cause of literature. He also lately bestowed on Mr. Chevalier, surgeon extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, a diamond ring, for his prize dissertation on gun shot wounds.

C. Hatchett, Esq. F. R. S. has made numerous analytical experiments and observations on the different lacs, as seed lac, shell lac, &c. by which it is proved, that although it is indisputably the production of insects, yet it possesses few of the characters of animal substances; but that the greater part of its aggregate properties, as well as of its component ingredients, are such as more immediately appertain to vegetable bodies.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. has lately presented their gold medal to Dr. Howison, for his preparation of tar made in the East Indies, from the bark of the mangrove tree.

A new composition for preserving inflammable bodies from the effects of fire, has been made known at Hamburgh, by Professor Palmer. It is composed of one part of sulphur, one of red ochre, and six of a solution of copperas.

The practice of slaughtering cattle by puncturing the medulla spinalis, or as it is now called, pithing cattle, is extended through all parts of the kingdom by the laudable perseverance of the Board of Agriculture. The want of skill in the operators, and the prejudices arising from established custom, we are sorry to observe, however, render the system less general than it should be. It is perfectly ascertained, that the spinal marrow may be divided without producing immediate death, should the wound be inflicted below the origin of the nerves that supply the diaphragm, and allow the animal the power of respiration; but if the puncture be made into the cavity of the skull, so as to divide the medullary substance above the origin of these nerves, death is instantaneous, and without the least apparent sensation of pain. If a line be drawn across the head from the root of each ear (about an inch and a half from the horns), the centre of this line is the

spot in which the puncture should be made, and an awl or common penknife is as good an instrument as can be used.

The juice of the Ayapana, or Willdenore plant, which grows in Brazil, has lately been found to be an antidote to all poisons. The pain and inflammation arising from the bites of serpents, the scolopendra, poisonous caterpillars, &c. are, in recent cases, removed in a few minutes by it. Count dos Arcos, governor of Para, assisted by M. Sieben, an intelligent German naturalist, is now employed in an extensive course of experiments to ascertain the extent of its medical properties.

Dr. Shadrach Ricketson is engaged in a work on the means of preserving health and preventing diseases, founded principally on an attention to the non-naturals in medicine.

We are happy to hear that the benefits of vaccination have been widely diffused in India. It appears from the government advertisement of Fort St. George, that from the month of September 1802 to that of April 1804, the number of patients inoculated there amounted to 145,840 persons, without the occurrence of any casualty.

M. Harding has discovered at Lilienthal, near Brema, a new planet, to which he has given the name of Juno; he compared with the heavens the 50,000 stars noticed by M. de Lalande, and discovered one of the eighth degree, which appeared to have a movement of its own: he observed it for many days, and was satisfied of its being a planet. The 5th of September, 1804, its right ascension was 1 deg. 52 min. Its northern declination 0 deg. 11 min. Mr. Burckhardt observed it on the 23d of September at 359 deg. 7 min. and 1 deg. 6 min. He has found that the period of its revolution is five years and a half. Its inclination is 21 deg. Its mean distance from the sun is three times greater than from the earth, that is to say, it is near 100 millions of leagues; it is consequently a little more distant from the sun than Ceres and Pallas, which are only distant 96,000,000 of leagues. Its diameter has not been measured, but it appears like a star of the eighth magnitude. In regard to its size, it appears very nearly equal to that of Ceres discovered by Piazza. Juno is the twelfth planet discovered within these few years. Herschel has discovered Uranus and his six satellites; he has also discovered two new satellites to Saturn, Piazza has discovered Ceres, Olbers has discovered Pallas, and Harding has just discovered Juno.

The Literary Club have begun a subscription for erecting a monument in St. Paul's cathedral to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the original founder of that very respectable society.

Sir H. Englefield has discovered a very simple process for extracting a cheap and beautiful pigment from madder, equal in depth and transparency to the cakes from cochineal, and infinitely more durable. He pounds or bruises two ounces of the fresh root in a mortar, with five pints of clear soft cold water; to this he adds an ounce of mild vegetable alkali, and precipitates about half an ounce of madder cake, of a brilliant colour, proper for either oil or water-paints.

An English translation of Marmontel's Memoirs of himself is about to be published.

Dr. Pierson, in a recent analysis of peat, or turf ashes, has found that they (the red ashes more especially) consist almost wholly of sulphate of iron, commonly called green vitriol of iron, mixed with a very minute proportion of siliceous earth, and of lime united either to sulphate acid, or to carbonic acid; and to the sulphate of iron he attributes the fructifying properties of these ashes. This position is no less interesting than novel, as metallic salts and metallic oxides in general, and salt and oxides of iron in particular, which have hitherto been considered as poisonous to vegetation, are now recommended as manures. The effects produced by burnt earth and ashes from paring and burning, have therefore been ascribed to alkaline or neutral salts; but Dr. Pierson's experiments prove that they do not possess either in any material quantities, and that oxide of iron is their distinguishing property. The usual quantities of these spread on land is about 50 bushels, or 2250 pounds avoirdupoise, per acre, or nearly seven and half oz. per square yard. The crops of artificial grasses are often trebled by the use of this manure, and oats and barley are much benefited by it.

The Board of Agriculture, with a view to encourage the cultivation of spring wheat, have offered a premium of 50 guineas for the greatest number of acres sown this spring, not less than twenty; 30 guineas for the next greatest number, and 20 for the third, or pieces of plate of equal value. The true spring wheat

may be sown with success so late as the end of April, and has been known to escape the mildew, and yield better than the autumnal wheats.

Messrs. M. H. Nepean and Philip Courtney, of Trinity College, and Mr. G. B. Purvis, of Caius, have been admitted to the degree of bachelors of arts; and Mr. Joseph Cope, of St. John's, to that of bachelor of physic.

It is a fact which cannot be too generally known, that brine, evaporated to dryness in an oven, after curing meat, will answer the purpose of salt in making bread, or for any other uses to which that article may be applied.

A spring, that has the power of decomposing or petrifying moss and other vegetables has been discovered near Clifton, in the parish of Conisbro', Yorkshire. It is strongly impregnated with a calcareous earth. A gentleman of Clifton is trying several experiments with the water. By introducing a certain quantity of vitriolic acid in a quart of water, he collected, by filtration, 15 grains of lime, deducting a proper portion for the sulphurcous part of the vitriolic acid.

The Third Part of Count Rumford's Tenth Essay, on the Construction of Kitchens, &c. has been translated from the English into French, and published at Paris.

Bertrand Borrere, has presented his countrymen with a translation of the Beauties of Young, and his Life, by J. Evans. We are sorry, however, to add, he has by no means done justice to the poetry of our admired author.

Lefourneur, the translator into French of Shakspeare, Young's Night Thoughts, and Ossian's Poems, has just finished and published a complete translation of Richardson's Clarissa Harlowe. The former translation of this work, by Prevost, was rather an abridgment, or pruned of what Dr. Blair terms, his "unfortunate talent of spinning out pieces of amusement, into an immeasurable length." It makes ten volumes in 8vo. of above 500 pages each.

Richard Cumberland, esq. is now engaged in writing memoirs of his own life, which will shortly make their appearance.

Proposals have been issued, by S. Newman, of Lloyd's Coffee-House, for publishing a work, under the title of "The London Negotiator, adapted to the Use of Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Travellers, &c."

This work is founded upon the plan, and after the method of the celebrated Hamburgh Accountant, by Mr. J. E. Kruse, with which every merchant in the foreign trade, and all travellers are intimately acquainted; and it has been matter of regret long felt, that his work by converging every operation into the currency and standard of Hamburgh, furnishes very little or no assistance to the mercantile transactions of this country:---Under this conviction, and at the particular desire of some of the most eminent merchants, who considered the aid of such a work to the mighty commerce of England, almost incalculable, the London Negotiator has been undertaken; and from the arrangements made by the author, and the attention paid to every branch of the subject, it is supposed that this work will contain more universal instruction, more genuine and substantial information, and contribute more to the furtherance and expedition of mercantile operations, than any thing hitherto offered to the public.

This work will have London for the centre of all its calculations; by which all the varieties of coins, weights, measures, &c. &c. will be compared and equated.

The work is to be in two volumes, quarto, price to subscribers five guineas.

The letters supposed to have been written by the apostle Paul, before and after his conversion, by the late Rev. J. C. Lavator, are now translating, from the German into English, and will appear in a short time.

The late professor Sibthorp Regius, professor of botany, in the university of Oxford, having just accomplished two voyages to Greece and the adjacent countries, for the purpose of investigating the natural history, agriculture, and medicine of those rich and classical regions, his valuable life unfortunately fell a sacrifice to the fatigues of the undertaking. Anxious to the last for the completion of his great object, and that the literary world might not be entirely deprived of the fruit of his labours, he left directions, by will, for the publication of a Flora Græca, to be composed from his manuscript journals, notes, his dried plants, and the drawings executed under his inspection, by Mr. Ferdinand Bauer. The work is about to be published, the executors of Dr. Sibthorp having appointed Dr. Smith to arrange these materials, and to undertake the systematic and descriptive parts, which

will consist of ten volumes in folio, and each volume is to contain 100 plates, in imitation of drawings.

It is a certain fact, that in Germany they make, and have for a long period been in the habit of making brandy from potatoes. It is undoubtedly attended with infinite advantages from various considerations: 1st, from the cheapness of potatoes; 2dly, as it is known to yield an excellent spirit; 3dly, that the residue of the distillation is highly nourishing to many animals, and causes cows especially to yield a greater quantity of milk; and lastly, as its use tends to diminish considerably the consumption of grain.

The two gold medals, value 15 guineas each, for the encouragement of classical learning, at Cambridge, are this year adjudged to Mr. William Longley, of St. John's College, and Mr. William Granger Cauntley, of Pembroke-Hall, bachelors of arts. The subject of the poem for Mr. Seaton's prize for the present year is "Christ's lamentation over Jerusalem." The Rev. James Speare, of Clare-Hall, is chosen a senior fellow of that society.

A singular discovery of the intermaxillary bone in a young girl, has been communicated by the school of medicine of Strasbourg. This distinguishing characteristic of mammiferous quadrupeds presented itself on the head of a young girl of twelve years of age, a suture having extended itself from the canine tooth to the anterior of the palate; this suture, which has been passed over by modern authors, on account of its rarity, has been distinctly observed and described by the celebrated anatomists of the 16th century, particularly by Vesalius (*corp. hum. tab.* li. *ch.* 9, *fig.* 2, *litt.* a.a.) Fallopius (*Observ. anat. pag.* 32) and Columbus (*De re anat. pag.* 55). It should be added, that this child's head presented another point of resemblance with the mammiferous quadrupeds, viz. an acute facile angle, and this is the more curious, as the front ought to project more in young persons than in those advanced in age.

We shall at a convenient opportunity present our readers with some account of the interesting travels of M. M. Humboldt and Bonpland, in the tropics, during the years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, having traversed a distance by land and sea of near 9000 leagues.

The balloon which was launched at the conclusion of the artificial fireworks, at the Hotel de Ville, upon the day of the Fete given to the Emperor by the city of Paris, fell the next day, the 17th December, near Rome. Thus, in the space of twenty-two hours, it crossed France, the Alps, &c. traversing a distance of three hundred leagues. It therefore moved at the rate of fifteen leagues an hour! What is remarkable too, this balloon was loaded with ornaments and appendages weighing five hundred pounds.

The French chemists are much occupied in the analyzation of the new substances which have been discovered in platina, to one of which M. Tennant has given the name of *osmium*, because of its susceptibility of volatilization. It should, however, be recollected, that one of our countrymen some time since announced his having discovered in platina, two metals, one of which he named *chromium*, on account of its colouring property; it has, nevertheless, been suggested, that it may be the metal already known under this name, and which exists in the sand where platina is found. The second substance is the *palladium*, which is neither an amalgam, nor an heterogenous substance, as has been asserted by some.

M. Cadet has been occupied in analysing garlic. Garlic, considered as an aliment, or as to its medicinal qualities, is so useful, that Galen has termed it the peasant's antidote against every poison *: as an aliment, it powerfully excites the appetite; as a medicine, it is recommended for its discutient, antiseptic, and diuretic qualities; it is also esteemed efficacious in destroying worms. It enters into the composition of what is termed vinegar of four thieves. The history of this substance offers some remarkable particulars. By the Egyptians it was adored as well as onions; the Romans gave it to their soldiers to excite their courage, and to fighting cocks to prepare them for combat. Perses relates, that those who had been guilty of any crime, took it for many days to purify themselves. If some ancient physicians have extolled garlic for its medical virtues, others have regarded it as

* The French seem to have imbibed this idea of the physician through *every pore*. There is not a kitchen in France but is well stored with this high scented vegetable.

a poison. S. Pauli was desirous of banishing it from every kitchen; Pisanellus and Spigelius assert, that the sugar of garlic, taken in drink, causes vertigo and death; Crantzius recounts, in his history of the Saxons, that the Emperor Arnoud died with little green spots, which were engendered in his flesh, from his having eaten too great a quantity of garlic; many, indeed, have asserted, that it possesses the quality of corroding the stomach. This difference of opinion has induced several chymists to analyse a substance whose properties appear so powerful; and to decide, whether we ought to regard it as beneficial or hurtful. Among the constituent parts of garlic, there are two, which ought principally to fix our attention. First, the essential oil, by the still, so volatile, so sharp, and so penetrating, which powerfully attacks and cauterises the skin, and affects even iron; is dissolved in alcohol, and is heavier than water, and to which it communicates its aromatic quality. It forms one five hundredth of the weight of the clove; its scarcity renders it very dear, as it is with difficulty procured under six or seven shillings the ounce. It is to this oil that garlic owes all its stimulant quality; deprived of that, it becomes a simple emollient. Although enclosed in the parenchyma of the vegetable, the oil sensibly affects our organs, yet it is a fact known to the medical people of military hospitals, that those soldiers who are desirous of prolonging their stay in them, give themselves a temporay fever by the application of garlic to the sphincter of the anus. It is now become interesting to try some physiological experiments to shew the effect of the essential oil of garlic in certain morbific affections, and to determine what dose, and in what case it is a remedy or poison, whether administered internally or topically, whether alone or united with an excipient. The effect of garlic upon some insects leads us to hope this oil will be a powerful anthelmintic. The chymists often find some difficulty in procuring the four thieves vinegar clear. In using garlic whole, a portion of the mucilage rests in suspension in the liquid, and renders it turbid. This inconvenience may, however, be removed, by employing the essential oil of garlic dissolved in a little alcohol. A second quality of garlic is very remarkable, it is the mucilaginous extract which it contains in so great an abundance; this mucilage is of considerable use as an emollient; as, after a strong ebullition, it has no smell, or pungency, the essential oil being volatilised. It forms nearly one half of the weight of the clove; its viscosity is very great: the arts employ part of it, and already the paper hangers use garlic in their paste, for it has not only the advantage of keeping away insects by its smell, but that of causing the paper to adhere more strongly. Gums increase in price every day; already a mucilage has been discovered in the *Hyacinthus non scriptus*, which might supersede the use of gum arabic. The garlic, however, more common still than the wild jacinthus, will most probably soon do so. It was natural to suppose, that these observations were also applicable to the echalott and onion from their great analogy; in order, in taste, and in their similar effect on the eyes, all appear to point them out, as of one family, but on analysation, neither of them were found to possess the mucilaginous quality, nor any essential oil, that distinguishing characteristic of the garlic. We are happy in presenting this interesting article to our readers, as the applying the discoveries in chymistry to the arts is of the first importance to every country, but more especially so to our own.

Mr. Stephen Pasquin, professor of languages, has been allowed a patent for a new invented system of writing, printing, engraving, drawing, painting, stamping, working, and using certain characters, figures, instruments, and machines, for facilitating correspondence, and other literary operations.

In a former part of our work, we took notice of the labours of General Andreossy, on the subject of internal navigation, &c. Another French military character, M. Prony, a member of the National Institute, and of the legion of honour, has recently published a very interesting work, which he intitles Physico-Mathematical Researches on flowing Waters. Thus it seems, the French are determined, since they are prevented from extending their foreign commerce, to apply all their talents to the improving the internal trade of their own country.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE last month has afforded little intelligence from the continent. The determination of Russia on the conduct it intends to pursue in the present contest, is not known; and the public is divided in its opinion on the approaching campaign, part imagining that it will be a very bloody one, from the forces that Russia and Sweden bring into the contest, which may compel Austria and Prussia to abandon their neutrality; whilst, on the other hand, it is conjectured that Europe, wearied with blood-shedding, will leave the contending powers to their own exertions, and of course the war will drag on heavily, neither party being able to meet the other on its own element. In the mean time, France, confiding in the immense expenditure of this nation, conceives, that it is daily weakened, and its resources are diminishing; but she does not altogether rest upon these hopes; for notwithstanding the boast of our dominion over the seas, her fleets have contrived to evade our blockades, and the Rochfort squadron, if not overtaken by our vessels, may strike a blow in some parts, which, like the taking of Hanover, will shew that the French are not without the means of annoying our distant possessions. The Toulon fleet was driven back by a gale of wind; and this mischance to them proved unfortunate to us, though not without adding glory to the British navy. Two of the French frigates fell in with a convoy of upwards of thirty vessels, and would have taken the whole, if it had not been for the resolution and bravery of the two armed vessels convoying the merchantmen, which maintained the unequal conflict with the frigates to the last extremity; and though overpowered, their exertions gave opportunity for escape to the greater part of the convoy. Lord Nelson was at that time off Sicily with his fleet; and it is not improbable, that his assistance will be found requisite to the king of Naples, whose dominions, should the Russians come into Europe, may be the seat of war.

The French legislative body has closed its sittings with the approbation of the emperor, and the congratulations of the financial orator, that the reign of the fourth dynasty commenced with the æra of free and annual supplies. The expenses for the ensuing year were estimated at 815,800,327 livres, of which only 4,666667 are appropriated to the expences of the emperor's household, and 41,717,458 to the purposes of justice: but how little can be collected from these accounts, may be conjectured from the circumstances of our own country. Mr. Talleyrand may, like Lord Melville, find it expedient to "give occasional accommodation" from one fund to another, and his duty to the public will restrain him from "disclosing the delicate and confidential transactions of government."

The American budget has also arrived, but their expenses bear no proportion to those of the eastern world, the sum total of the supplies for the year 1805, amounting to only 3,875,435 dollars. Their debt, also, is in a fair way of being paid off, and their resources are daily increasing. The purchase of Louisiana will be amply paid for by the advantages resulting from the acquisition of that country.—The emperor of Domingo has made little progress towards the conquest of the Spanish part of the island, and the Americans are carrying on a lucrative commerce, by supplying both parties with arms and ammunition.

The complaints of the West Indians are rising to an alarming height, and must in no short time excite the attention of the legislature. Meetings have been held in London to consider of the means of promoting an intercourse between the islands of the American States; and the report of the house of assembly of Jamaica, made on Thursday, the 23d of November, 1804, have been reprinted in this country. It contains, in strong and nervous language, a statement of the grievances under which they are conceived to labour, calls upon the justice of the country for compensation of damages, if the measures for the abolition of the slave-trade should be carried into execution; states the value of the island to this country, the injuries done to it by the agitation of the slave-trade in question, and speaks a language, which, unfortunately for that, as well as this island, is not likely to ingratiate them with the minister. His conduct, without naming him, is pointed out in the following paragraph.

"In pursuing the train of inquiry before us, we cannot help remarking, that the annals of mankind afford few instances of statesmen having much pro-

moted the wealth of nations by positive institutions, but very many of having, by injudicious regulations, arrested their progress, retarded their prosperity, or accelerated their decay: amongst the means least calculated for the former, and best adapted for the latter of these objects, all unite in classing excessive fiscal exactions. Every dabbler in finance allows, that there is a point, which once passed, requisitions defeat their own object: he admits the errors of his predecessors, but fancies that it was reserved for him to discover the precise limits to which the revenue of the sovereign may be carried, without oppressing the subject: confident in his data, and secure in his calculations, the representations of those smarting under their effects, are treated with neglect or contempt, are regarded as illusions of avarice, perhaps held up as the grumblings of disaffection. Nothing short of a falling off in the revenue expected, can ensure attention, or procure relief; and most commonly not till the injury is irreparable." In giving an account of the island, the report says, that "a faithful detail would have the appearance of a frightful caricature; and unless speedy and efficacious means are adopted for giving permanent relief by a radical change of measures, we must suppose that the West India islands are doomed to perish as useless appendages of the British empire. Can the colonies perish alone? and will not the statesman, whose measures shall complete their ruin, precipitate into the same abyss the manufactures and commerce of the parent state."

The shipping employed in the West-India trade is stated to "exceed the tonnage, British and foreign, which carried on the commerce of England in the reign of King William, that the sailors are 5000 more than the whole native seamen employed in the trade of the kingdom, when the battle of La Hogue gave her the dominion of the ocean." It will scarcely be allowed, says the report in another place, that "the statesmen of Great Britain adopted measures more fatal to her prosperity, than all that the rancorous hatred, or insidious guile of her arch-enemy could have accomplished or hoped, and by laws and regulations withholden from the West-India colonies a necessary supply of labourers, giving undue encouragement to rising settlements, and heaping upon their staples exorbitant and oppressive imposts, finally accomplished the overthrow of these once flourishing islands, and by their fall ruined the manufactures, withered the commerce, and subverted the naval strength of the empire." At the conclusion it is recommended, on the supposition of the probability of such fatal measures being pursued by his majesty's ministers, to make an appeal to the sovereign himself for his immediate protection.

India has produced some disagreeable articles of intelligence, which excited considerable sensations in this country. The rage for conquest, which characterises the administration of Lord Wellesley, it was naturally to be expected, would excite the indignation, and rouse the energies of the native chieftains. But such is the depravation of the moral and physical strength of the country, that little can be done against the vigour and discipline of an European army, or of an army of seapoys commanded by Europeans. Colonel Monson, with a division of three thousand men, had advanced into the territories of Holkar, who had retreated from the army of the commander in chief, and now attacked the colonel with all his force. To advance was impossible---a retreat must be attended with loss; and this harassing situation was aggravated by the want of provision. The discipline of an army formed by Europeans could alone preserve it, and after very great hardships and repeated encounters with Holkar's army, and very great losses, it effected its retreat to Agra. To balance this loss, success attended our arms in another quarter, for Siddore, the capital of Holkar's dominions, was taken. Whether we shall be able to retain it, and how far the ill success of Colonel Monson's expedition may encourage Holkar to redouble his exertions, remain to be developed by future events. The repeated battles fought by the natives with our troops may in time teach them a better discipline, and the seapoys that we have trained to arms, may not always retain their fidelity. It is thought by men of great judgment and experience in the affairs of India, that the extension of our dominions will very much diminish our strength in that quarter: but whether that is an advantage or disadvantage to this country is very problematical: the life of India is so inconsistent with English habits, that they, who return to this country, sated with its wealth, can feel little satisfaction in our simpler manners; and eastern

luxury and English freedom can hardly exist upon the same soil.

At home, the attention of the public has been much occupied by the loud complaints against the present first lord of the admiralty, by the situation of the first lord of the treasury, and the catholic petition. The complaints against the first lord of the admiralty have been for some time known in the highest circles, but they are now of public notoriety, by the printing of the tenth report of the commissioners of naval inquiry. By these it appears, that Lord Melville, when treasurer to the navy, did, according to his own confession, "give occasional accommodation from the funds in the treasurer's hands to other services, not connected with his official situation as treasurer of the navy." The nature of this accommodation has occasioned various surmises, since Lord Melville has not scrupled to declare, that he could not give an account of it, "without disclosing delicate and confidential transactions of government, which his duty to the public must restrain him from revealing."

It appears that Mr. Trotter, with the consent and approbation of Lord Melville, was in the practice of withdrawing the public money from the Bank, and lodging it in the hands of private bankers: but Lord Melville would not declare, that he made no private advantage of these sums, and Mr. Trotter, after some hesitation, did admit, that "in following his lordship's instructions, or in acting in his affairs as his private agent, he had occasionally laid out for his use or benefit from ten to twenty thousand pounds, without considering whether he was previously in advance to his lordship, or whether such advances were made from his public or private balances." This mode of conducting the public service was resisted by one of the subordinate officers, the cashier of the victualling office: but, though he wished to follow the legal plan with the bank, he "acquiesced with reluctance." On this new and illegal system, a system declared by the commissioners to have been at the best, "a palpable evasion of the act of parliament, (and they say), such conduct in a person in office appeared to us by no means creditable; and, if it were generally adopted, might be the means of rendering ineffectual all such commissions of inquiry as that under which we act."

The amount of the money thus diverted from its regular channel cannot be ascertained; but it may be estimated from one account kept with the house of Coutts and Co. in which appears on the creditor's side of Mr. Trotter 8,295,420l. 10s. 5d. and on the debtor's side 15,078,757l. 13s. 4d. The commissioners, upon examining this account, speak peremptorily, but properly. "We feel it incumbent on us to declare our opinion, that the circumstance which actually led to the withdrawing of the money in the large sums from the bank, previously to its being issued to the sub-accountants for the public service, was the opportunity thereby afforded to the application of it to purposes of private use and advantage." One person examined, confessed that he had derived advantage from the use of the public money; and upon the whole, the commissioners state, "it appears to us to be a clearly established fact, that during this treasureship, the money issued for navy services was used to a great amount for the purposes of private emolument, and this circumstance leads us to observe, that if a treasurer of the navy, after an increase of his salary upon the terms contained in the warrant, under his majesty's sign manual, derive profit from the use of money issued for navy services, he becomes upon principles of equity, *a debtor to the public, and is accountable for all such profit.* Our duty requires us to add, that the withdrawing of the public money from the Bank of England, in the manner and for the purposes before related, is in our judgment a disobedience of the law, as established by the 25th of the present reign, cap. 31."

To shew the evil arising from individuals, applying public money to private uses, the case of Mr. Jellicoe is stated, by whom the public lost 24,846l. 6s. 6¼d. and Lord Melville shewed the greatest remissness on this occasion, who, when he discovered that the public money was thus applied, did neither suspend the culprit from his office, nor accept the security offered. No other treasurer of the navy, it appears also from the examination of several of them, ever acted in the manner that Lord Melville has done: and from this report, it is evident, that not only the commissioners have done their duty, but that the public may derive great advantage from their appointment. No one also, will now be at a loss to account for the profuse and lavish expenditure of

money, in Mr. Pitt's former administration, nor for the vehement outcries against Lord St. Vincent, for his noble and patriotic conduct, in endeavouring to restore order and œconomy in every department over which he lately presided.

The situation of Mr. Pitt also is not a little embarrassing. Is he prime minister, or is he only subordinate to Lord Sidmouth, who is to be esteemed, not only president of the council, but at the head of his majesty's counsellors? It is certain, that within the last month, many persons of high character and property have withdrawn their wonted support from Mr. Pitt, whose language also is very different now from what it was in the plenitude of power, and insolence of his former administration. The circumstance of the House of Commons resisting a tax, is accounted a dangerous symptom, and a presage of the decline of Mr. Pitt, and the report of the naval commissioners respecting Lord Melville sufficiently accounts for the attachment of the monied interest to these colleagues in office, and will excite an inquiry into the expenditure of public money, which may hereafter prevent abuse, and keep the monied interest within those due bounds, which the real interest of a country requires, not only to be clearly ascertained, but strictly preserved.

The catholic delegation waited on Mr. Pitt with their petition for catholic emancipation, but he declined the presentation of it to the house of commons. The reasons of his refusal are sufficiently obvious; and he is embarrassed by the measure, for he is supposed to favour it, but the loss of his post might be the consequence of giving it his decided support. The petition, therefore, was placed in the hands of Lord Grenville for the house of lords, and of Mr. Fox for the house of commons, both of them being persons qualified by their talents to give energy to every sentiment in favour of religious union, and mutual toleration. The agitation of the question has evidently been of great service to the catholics, for on this side of the water very few persons retain their ancient prejudices; and the disputes, on which the subjection of the catholics is insisted upon, are fitter objects for the discussion of priests than of statesmen. Such disputes may, indeed, occasion an effusion of ink and a waste of paper, but, when the state, like Gallio, very wisely cares for none of these things, and interferes only when the disputants come to a breach of the peace, animosity will gradually die away, and the people on both sides will wonder how their predecessors could be brought to quarrel with each other upon opinions on which neither had a right to dictate to the other.

A signal action of bravery has again distinguished the British fleet, and again tarnished the fame of the French admiral in the East Indies. The Centurion, of 50 guns, anchored in the roads of Vizagapatam, with an Indiaman, on the 14th of last September, and on the following morning three strange sail were seen in the offing, which soon proved to be French, the Marengo, of 80 guns, and two frigates. One of the frigates stood close round the bow of the Indiaman, which struck without firing a gun, and then the frigate opened her fire on the Centurion, which was returned with such alacrity, that in five minutes time she went off full sail to the leeward. At half past 11 the line of battle ship, with the other frigate, came down, but opened their fire at a long distance; and when they came within reach of the Centurion's carronades, one broadside sent them off, and the admiral appeared disposed now to collect his forces to place the frigates in a raking position, one ahead, the other astern, and to keep the beam himself. Upon this the Centurion ran closer to the shore, so that none of the enemy could pass between her and the surf, and there received them again. The Marengo poured in a tremendous broadside, which was again returned with such fury, that she made sail, and anchored at the distance of three quarters of a mile. There, out of the reach of the carronades, she attacked the Centurion with forty-two pounders, which were returned with twenty-four pounders for about an hour, when the Frenchmen made off to a greater distance to repair damages, and at five in the evening sailed away to the northward with their prize, the reason of whose so quick a surrender remains to be explained. The general action began about ten, and ended at half past one; and the issue does the highest honour to Captain Lind, his officers and crew. We cannot doubt that this action will be noticed by the patriotic fund at Lloyd's, though we are much concerned to add, that the gallant action of Captain Stonehouse, mentioned

in our report for January, is not deemed a fit subject for the fund to notice. The reason given is, that, if all the gallant actions of individuals in the merchant service, as well as in the navy, were remunerated, the fund would not be competent: but in this there is a distrust of the generosity of the public, which, when it heard that the subscription was exhausted by proper disbursements, would be anxious by fresh contributions to shew its regard for every exertion of valour.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The most remarkable event in the House of Commons was the defeat of the Minister in one of his taxes, whose amount he estimated at three hundred thousand pounds. This was intended to be laid on horses of husbandry, at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence on each horse, thus making a duty of twenty shillings annually on each horse employed in husbandry. On the order for the second reading of the bill it was opposed by Mr. Plomer, as being too hard on the farmers, and in his opinion such as might crush a whole set of men. Mr. Pitt conceived, that it would not produce such a pressure, and that the increase in the price of corn by such a tax must be trifling. He stated that the amount of the duty was only a seven hundred and fiftieth part of the produce of the land in the kingdom. Several persons connected with husbandry spoke on the occasion, and resisted the bill as partial and oppressive on the landed interest, and upon a division there appeared to be 73 for the second reading of the bill, and 76 against it. Less opposition was made to the salt bill, and still less to the property tax bill, which takes one shilling out of every 16 shillings, obtained by the labour of the industrious, and is far more partial to the landed interest, than the husbandry horse duty bill was oppressive to it. In the debate on the mutiny bill, General Fitzpatrick expressed his sorrow that he could not carry his point of preventing an officer under 21 years of age from presiding at a court-martial, and he was of opinion, in which few real soldiers will differ from him, that no one ought to be a captain before he was 21 years of age. Mr. Wilberforce's motion for the abolition of the slave trade was rejected after a very uninteresting debate, in which several severe sarcasms were thrown out on the affectation of fidelity and peculiar benevolence in the mover for the exercise of which many important subjects were pointed out to him nearer home, and he was earnestly intreated to relieve some unfortunate whites nearer his own doors, who laboured under much greater oppression than the blacks in the West Indies. The committee on the Middlesex election declared Sir Francis Burdett to be the sitting member, and thus completely refuted the insolent letter written by his antagonist at the close of the election; and the examination of the sheriffs and their law adviser brought out some curious circumstances relative to the conduct of both. The sheriffs at the former election were ordered to be committed to Newgate, nothing being advanced in their favour in the debates upon this occasion; yet, if they have been guilty of a crime, their punishment is too light; and if not guilty of a crime, too severe. In the case of the riots at Knaresborough, the house took what seems to be the true constitutional step, by ordering that the rioters should be prosecuted by the Attorney-general, In point of debate Mr. Sheridan's motion claims the greatest attention.

His speeches on March the sixth, on the defence of the country, were esteemed by the hearers to be among the most brilliant that were ever made in that house; and though his motion was not crowned with success, yet he had almost the universal concurrence of the house in every sentiment which he uttered. It is scarcely possible in writing, much less in the limits assigned to us, to set forth his speeches in their due colour of force, the shafts of his wit flew in every direction with irresistible force, and the minister, though conscious of the majority of votes in his favour, sat in inexpressible agony, whilst the bursts of laughter from every quarter of the house proclaimed his bill to be an object of contempt, and himself a fit subject for ridicule. Mr. Sheridan, on rising, moved for the repeal of the bill, expressing its title in full length, which is now generally known by the name of Pitt's parish bill. He paid several compliments to Mr. Windham on his speech on the defence of the country. Mr. Canning's answer to it was treated as a most insignificant reply, a catamaran speech, plenty of noise and little mischief, that is, little mischief to those whom it was intended to annoy. On one point, however, Mr.

Sheridan expressed a difference of opinion from Mr. Windham, and that was on the subject of the volunteer system, which he considered to be admirable, excellent, and entitled to the warmest gratitude of the country; a system which struck a panic in, and brought to reflection the minds of our enemies, and was to his knowledge, from accurate information, the ground of that conviction of the Emperor of France and his ministers, that we were fully adequate to our own defence. This banking shop, luxurious, mercantile nation was seen to be not content with lolling on the couch of indolence, and trusting to others to fight its battles with an army of mercenaries, an hired army. No! where danger threatened, to its own energy it trusted its own cause, and whether the volunteers have the skill or not, they have clearly proved that they have the courage and disposition to defend the country. How much superior is such a mode of defence to that with an hired army, whose numbers must be fully known to an enemy, and the means of meeting it are mere matter of calculation! But, when a nation is roused, where a great part of the population capable of bearing arms is placing itself in the ranks, and performing the duties of soldiers, no enemy can tell the number of forces requisite to overcome the resistance of an armed people.

The militia system was also represented to be worthy of great respect, and any great reduction of its force was deprecated. The country is used to it, and on that account independent of many weighty arguments in its favour, it ought not upon slight grounds to be given up. Variety in the mode of defence is desirable, but nothing is more to be deplored than the situation of a country defended only by one cast of character. That constitutional jealousy of a regular army which our ancestors had, cannot be too much commended; for whatever may be the courage and discipline of a regular army, yet the history of the world proves in numberless instances, that the liberty of a country is always lost from the moment that it rested its defence on the vigour of an hired army. To be relieved from the horrors of an invading enemy is doubtless a source of comfort; but, if it is purchased by placing arms in the hands of those who will afterwards inflict still deeper wounds on the liberty and happiness of the people, the price of the first defence is too great, and posterity must lament the ignorance or sloth, and cowardice of their predecessors, who did not foresee the danger, or had not the courage to protect themselves. Happily for this country, the people are now on their guard, and long may they remain so, for as the volunteers are improving in skill and discipline, there will be less danger from a regular army.

From these topics the speaker turned to refute the insinuation of an endeavour to damp the spirit of the country, by an attack on a bill which ministers would not yet believe had completely failed. These very ministers who accused their predecessors of want of energy, of weakness, and imbecility, who promised such gigantic efforts, what have they done? not half so much as those they had superseded. And what is now their language? Do not damp the spirit of the country; it will be shocking to expose our failure. But this can be no longer done, the people of England are behind the scenes; all the parish officers of the kingdom are under the apron of the great puppet-shew man; they know that the trick has failed, they can no longer put any confidence in the vain-boaster, who pretended to be the saviour of his country.

Did not this vain-glorious boaster promise to produce an army, instead of which he has given us a measure of finance, and burthened every parish with an inefficient tax? He promises one thing, and produces another. But he boasts also of increasing our naval force, and our disposeable force of infantry; of which things, not one was done by him, but the whole merit is due to that very Lord Sidmouth now at the head of his majesty's councils, and who was treated with such scorn and ridicule.

In his own Cinque Ports, where he is looked up to as a great general, as well as a great statesman, and with equal pretensions, where more extraordinary exertions might have been effected, how many recruits have been raised? One! one only! doubtless an Hercules. It reminds one of Lord Donegal's troop of light horse, which was inquired after by a general, when one man rode up, and said; Here I am! and so when the Cinque Port recruits are called, the Hercules will step forward and call out, Here we are!

Was ever so disgraceful a bill brought

into parliament? Is it not a cheat, an imposition? You come to a parish and say, give me a soldier; the parish officer replies modestly, I can't, I have not got one. Like an impudent bully when you threaten him, If you don't put twenty pounds in a certain place, I shall find a way to make you do it. This is sufficient to stamp the bill with infamy. But we are told, stop a little, give it a longer trial. Yes! if it had not had a full trial, and had been found in every respect completely deficient. Supposing on the plans proposed to the house for conveying troops by land carriage, a schemer were to say, all these are good for nothing, try mine; we consent. In his, he places twenty of the infantry, knapsacks, baggage, arms, and accoutrements. I'll convey them all, says he, to Windsor in an hour. Off he goes, and six hours after, we hear, that he is at Kensington, not on his return home, but in his road toWindsor, at the rate of half a mile an hour. What should you think if such a fellow were he to complain that he had not had a fair trial? In short, the bill is like giving a man a sword and a shield; and when you complain that the one is unfit for offence and the other for defence, the answer made is, Never mind, the sword will make an excellent soup ladle, and the shield a fish kettle.--- From these sallies of humour, the speaker, in a more serious strain of eloquence, deplored the conduct of administration towards Lord St. Vincent, and proved that the naval force, which he left in going out of office, was greater than that which now existed. He took a view also of the present and late administrations, trying them man by man, and comparing them to Sterne's man at Strasburgh, whose nose was the object of wonder, and the making of his fortune. No man's nose was to be counted in the cabinet, but the premises where he alone must be the sole master. What could possibly have placed Lord Melville at the head of the admiralty. Was it the success of his plans at Toulon, Corsica, Noirmonties, Calais, Ferrol? or was it supposed, that because he had proved his total ignorance in affairs at land, that he must be qualified to preside in the naval department? Thus honest Johny M'Crea brought a tragedy one day to his friend Garrick, who had a great regard for him, but on looking over the composition, gently hinted to him that his talent was not for tragedy. Honest Johny took his advice, and in the next year brought him a comedy in five acts, which was such execrable stuff, that he soon received it back again. Upon this he expostulated with Garrick, representing that the comedy was written at his own desire, "How could that be?" replied Garrick; "I told you that your talent did not lie in tragedy, but never said that you had a talent for comedy." "Na' lee in tragedy," says honest Johny, "and it disna' lee in comedy, where the de'il mon then dis it lee." So says the first Lord of the Admiralty: "If my talent dis na' lee in land service, and dis na' lee in sea service, where the de'il mon dis it lee?"

From these topics, the speaker returned to his subject, and in arguing for the repeal of the bill, made many judicious observations on the militia, on recruiting for rank, and on enlisting for a limited time. He called on the country gentlemen to consider the bill *de novo*, and to say, with what arguments they could face their constituents in the country, if they supported a bill, which was not what it professed to be, but merely a scheme and an oppressive system of taxation. He called upon those who had supported the late head of administration, to be consistent, and to unite in throwing it out of the house. At this time he observed, there cannot be too great a caution exercised in laying burthens on the people. I call on the country gentlemen to lift themselves above party motives, and to endeavour to regain the confidence of the people. Possessing that confidence, we may bid defiance to the world, and treat with contempt the arts and arms of our most ambitious, insatiable, and powerful enemy.

Mr. Canning was to have replied, but the house had been so completely taken possession of by Mr. Sheridan, that Mr. Pitt found it necessary to use his efforts to allay the agitation. He began by observing, that the real subject under discussion had been lost in the mass of extraneous matter that had been collected from all quarters, for a mere display of eloquence: yet he doubted not, that when the house came coolly to reflect, its decision would be the same as on a similar occasion, when the question was so ably brought forward by Mr. Windham. The question was, whether or not it was right to repeal the act of last session for raising an additional force, and not whether the bill had at that moment in every point answered the purposes for which it was intended. The bill had received the sanction of the legislature: a repeal of it ought not to

be undertaken on slight grounds. Its utility rests on its efficiency to raise men, not money; and though it had been asserted that it was planned merely with a pecuniary view, yet he had never taken it up in that light, nor would he allow it to remain as such, nor continue it unless it was efficacious in raising men. As far as it operated as a penalty, that was a very different question, and led to different conclusions. It was to be considered, that the bill had not commenced its operations till August last; and, if on a comparison of the number of men raised previous to it, and within the last three months, it should appear, that no less than two hundred men had been raised on an average every week at the last period, he begged to ask, whether such a measure was to be discarded as completely nugatory. It had been represented as good for nothing but fines, yet it nearly doubled the recruiting of the country. In fact, the bill had not yet had a fair trial. It required time to do away the bad effects of the extravagant bounties that had been given under the army of reserve bill. A general trial had not been made in all the parishes of Great Britain, and he had never stated that it should produce at once a rapid and extraordinary force. He had stated only that it gave a chance of success beyond any measure suggested by the gentlemen on the opposite side.

Argument, passion, invective had been used: yet the house would separate the two questions, the repeal of the bill, and the aspersions on the character of the minister, who might be got rid of, if thought fit, in a nobler and more parliamentary way of proceeding. Here Mr. Pitt adverted to a vindication of the character of several members of administration, and complimented the country gentlemen "*for public zeal and ar-*" *dour, to support his majesty with their* "*lives and fortunes,*" as great as ever existed in any period of our history. He called upon them to consider, that greater exertions were to be used in proportion to those of the enemy, and it was necessary that we should become a more military people than in the time of our predecessors.

Mr. Windham charged Mr. Pitt with deviating from the question as much as Mr. Sheridan, and objected to the bill for giving an improper influence to parish officers. That this might be ill used was proved by a late occurrence, when a few Irish bricklayers and labourers, in indulging themselves on a Sunday evening, the only evening they could spare, in the innocent amusement of dancing, were assaulted by a whole band of constables and parish officers, exercising a vexatious spirit of authority, taken to prison, and left there all night, for the purpose of selecting, according to their discretion, such as had not money or friends, and sending them on board the tender. When such scenes pass under our own eyes, what may not be done by this parish bill at a distance? and, indeed, many of the recruits in the lists on the table were procured in the same manner by crimps. The bill was treated by this speaker in a most contemptuous manner, as one meant to burlesque the army, and arising from a prolific brain, whose illusory plans could be compared only to the schemes of modern writers on gardening, considering not the nature of the soil and its fitness for cultivation, but how it would look in perspective, and appear in a picture. Substantial measures are disregarded for fine harrangues, and thus we have brilliant speeches of bad measures. The parish bill is oppressive, and every effort for its execution is unavailing, as is testified by every gentleman who has witnessed its progress in the country.

The bill was reprobated in strong terms, and very forcibly supported by other members.

Mr. Fox admitted, that a bill which had passed the house, should not be harrassed by any opposition, until it has had a fair trial: but he contended, that the measure had received that trial, and had completely failed. It had been said, that the late minister had failed in his measures, and upon this ground he was dismissed from office; yet his successor, who had boasted so much vigour, and promised a supply of 27,000 men, had given the country only 4,000. If this is not a failure, what does that word mean? But it may be said, that it has raised money: and so it had, but on a system the most unjust, because it was unequal in its distribution over the several classes of the community. *Res non verba*, were the expectations held out to the people, on the present minister's coming into office, whose glories were tarnished for ever, if he rested them on this bill, which had no one feature of mind, foresight, or efficiency. Lord Castlereagh supported the bill, contending that no case had been made out against it; and after a few words from Mr. Johnson, Mr. She-

ridan rose up to make his reply, in which he is said to have exceeded even his former exertions in wit and eloquence.

He professed his intention to detain the house but a little time, since he could not feel much eagerness to reply to speeches totally destitute of argument. He vindicated the consistency of Mr. Windham's conduct, recapitulated the general arguments on the bill, and complaint made by Mr. Pitt of the use of harsh words, that such a complaint came with peculiar grace from a person of his blushing humility, so averse to ill-natured personalities, so little desirous of cherishing political animosities. The meek, gentle, modest, but devoted head of so kind a creature as the minister, must, to be sure, be preserved from jokes: yet it was strange, that he should be in a hurry to answer a mere collection of jokes, and it was very clear to the house, that he would not employ his splendid talents on a speech distinguished for nothing but irregularity and ignorance. "These splendid talents," said Mr. Sheridan, "I have never denied to him; it is the use of them that I condemn, and I can use no better nor stronger language on his character, than what he has been already accustomed to hear, which cannot be too often repeated, and which is a concise history of his administration, that of all the ministers who ever bore sway in England, he is the one who had added most to the burthens, and taken away most from the liberties of his country. The first lord of the admiralty had been mentioned, and his merit set in competition with those of his predecessor. He, indeed, was not content, like the noble earl, to attend to the patient and laborious duties of his office; he went boldly afloat himself, and superintended catamaran expeditions. Walmer Castle was the seat of his triumphs, Alexander's feast was there performed to the great astonishment of the men of Kent; the lyre resounded, and the glass went round,

The jolly god in triumph comes,
Sound your trumpets, beat your drums.

The first lord of the admiralty seizes the torch to burn the whole of the French fleet:

No Thais led the way
To light him to his prey,

he hears the noise, and sees the smoke of his catamarans, and Walmer Castle resounded with his glorious feats.

"I have been represented as insincere in my support of the noble lord now at the head of his Majesty's councils, but it was well known to all my friends, how much I differed in opinion from them, on their opposition to him, which I foresaw could end only in his removal from power, to make way for a much more inefficient minister, and one infinitely more dangerous to the constitution. Had I come down to the house, and represented the noble lord as the fittest man in the kingdom to be minister, had I afterwards gradually withdrawn myself from him, spread rumours privately against him, made dark insinuations on his talents, then pointed him out as a person of such weakness and incapacity, that his stay in office threatened ruin to the kingdom; had I then openly opposed him, used every effort to overpower him, and finally driven him from his station, then indeed might my friends have branded my name with contempt, considered me as an outcast from society, unworthy of future intercourse, as one whose heart was cold to every generous feeling, and who would sacrifice equally his friend or his foe to the suggestions of a cold blooded ambition." The house then divided, when there appeared to be for the motion, 127; against, it 267.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH, 1805.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that they will forward* NOTICES *of their Works as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

BIOGRAPHY.

THE Life of Professor Gellert, with a course of Moral Lessons delivered by him in the University of Leipsic; from a French Translation of the original German: by Mrs. Douglas; 3 vols. 18s.

Original Anecdotes of Frederick the Second, King of Prussia, and of his Family, his Court, his Ministers, his Academies, and his literary Friends; translated from the French of Dieudonne Thiebault. 2 vols. 16s.

DRAMA.

The School of Reform, or How to Rule a Husband; a Comedy in Five Acts: by Thomas Morton, Esq. as performed at Covent Garden. 2s. 6d.

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EDUCATION.

Moral Tales, from the French of Madame de Genlis. 12mo. 4s.

LAW.

The Trial of Capt. W. Smith, of the Hon. East India Company's Battalion of Artillery, for Criminal Conversation with Mrs. Mary Bond, Wife of Lieutenant Chas. John Bond, of the same Corps; before Sir B. Sulivan, Knight, Recorder, and a Special Court, at Bombay, Feb. 13, 1804. 3s.

The Trial of Col. Rob. Passingham and John Edwards, for Conspiracy against G. T. Forrester, Esq. Barrister, with intent to deprive the said G. Forrester of his Wife and Property. 1s.

The Trial of H. Jadis, Esq. for Criminal Conversation with the Wife of the Hon. Allan Hyde Gardiner, Captain in His Majesty's Navy, and Son to Lord Gardiner, with the whole Pleadings of the Counsel. 6d.

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A Practicable Treatise on the Use of Portable Mathematical Instruments in various Parts of the Mathematics; to which are added, a Complete System of Land Surveying, by Thomas Sleeman. 7s.

MEDICAL.

An Essay upon Pestilential Diseases; such as the Putrid, Malignant, and Yellow Fevers, and the Plague, by James Rymer, Surgeon. 2s.

An Inquiry into the Causes which Produce, Preserve, and Propagate Febrile Contagious Diseases in Newcastle and Gateshead: with a Detail of Interesting Facts relative to the Fever which prevailed in the Months of October and November last: accompanied with a Report of the unfortunate Persons of Respectability who fell victims to the Disease, and a Correct Statement of the Fever as it occurred among the Military, by a Member of the College of Surgeons in London, &c. 2s.

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A Reply to Mr. Edlin's two Cases of Gout, said to have terminated in Death, in consequence of the external use of Ice and Cold Water, by R. Kingslake, M. D. 2s. 6d.

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Important Hints and Reflections on the present State of the Infantry Forces in general of this Empire, suggesting feasible Measures of rendering every Battalion of the Volunteer Forces of this Kingdom very far superior, in the most essential Points of Service to the present State of the Guards, in the short Space of one Month. 2s. 6d.

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A Treatise on the external Characters of Fossils, from the German of A. G. Werner, by Thos. Weaver. 8s.

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REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON,

From February 21 *to March* 21, 1805.

ACUTE DISEASES.		CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Tertian Ague	2	Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	16
Sore Throat	3	Consumption of the Lungs	8
Catarrhal Affections	32	Headach	7
Peripneumony	1	Dyspeptic Complaints	17
Opthalmia	2	Asthenia	7
Hooping Cough	1	Colica Pictonum	1
Inflammation of the Uterus	1	Worms	5
Abortion	2	Tabes Mesenterica	1
		Dysentery	2
		Diarrhœa	1
		Nephatgia	1
		Urinæ Stillicidium	1
		Menorrhagia	2
		Amenorrhæa	4
		Leucorrhæa	1
		Hysteria	5
		Paralysis	2
		Anasarca	2
		Dropsy of the Abdomen	2
		Dropsy of the Chest	1
		Dysphagia	2
		Piles	2
		Chronic Rheumatism	10
		Lumbago	4
		Cutaneous Eruptions	5
			153

The weather, with the exception of a few days during the last week, has been of uniformly moderate temperature, with occasional light rains. Upon the whole, the metropolis must be considered as very healthy, compared with its usual state at the same season. It is remarkably free from all contagious diseases, the single case of hooping cough being the only instance which has occurred during the last month. Typhus is seldom seen; and scarlet fever and measles, which are usually prevalent in March, have not appeared in this dis-

trict. The only diseases which can be said to have been prevalent, are the usual forms of catarrh and opthalmia. The latter has not been so frequent among patients who attend at public charities as among the other ranks of people; the number in the above list is therefore small. It has generally made its attack suddenly, and though, in many cases, the inflammation and the swelling of surrounding parts has been severe, it has generally rapidly disappeared, and required little medical assistance.

LORD SOMERVILLE'S ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW.

THE fourth exhibition of live stock, given by this public spirited nobleman, was held, as usual, at the horse-repository, Barbican, on Monday and Tuesday, March 4th and 5th. It appeared fully to support its original character and design; the exhibited animals evinced a progressive state of improvement, their numbers were increased, as were those of the spectators, the crowd of whom was as great this year as the very spacious premises of Mr. Dixon could conveniently hold. Exclusive of graziers, farmers, butchers, wool-staplers, mechanics and engineers, artists, seedsmen, and amateurs of various descriptions, a very considerable number of the citizens of London attended this year's show, as a curious and interesting lounge, where they might have the satisfaction to view, if they were not able to enter very deeply into its merits, a captivating display of the living materials for roast beef, and of the other necessary ingredients of a good dinner, to which they are ever so well prepared to do honour; also of various specimens of mechanical improvement in those instruments, by which that indispensable business of life, the culture of mother earth is effected. From the rustic appearance of the oxen and sheep, farmers, hinds, and ploughs, many seemed to imagine themselves actually and suddenly transported into the country.

The company were, as usual, of distinction, either as to title or profession: the Russian prince, Baratinski, with several foreigners of rank; his Grace the Duke of Bedford; the Marquis of Sligo, president of the Irish Agricultural Societies; the Earls of Winchelsea, Bridgwater, Talbot, Mansfield, Carlisle, Dinevor, Romney; Lords Sheffield (President of the Board of Agriculture), William Russell, Newark, Grantham, Minto; the Hon. John Foster, Hon. Ross Mahon, the Bishop of Kildare, Admiral Marsham, the Rev. Dean Bate Dudley, Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, (President of the Royal Society) Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Sir Charles Bunbury, Sir William Clayton, Sir Charles Hill, Sir Harry Vavaser. J. J. Curvin, C. C. Western, J. Palmer, H. H. Hoare, C. G. Gray, T. Estcourt, H. Darell, Claude Scott, Mosely, George Gunning, H. Carr, William Wall, C. Tottenham, C. C. Smith, C. Morgan, J. Parry, Arthur Young, Esqrs. Rev. James Willis, Messrs. Westcar, Buckley, Ellman, W. Joyner, Wakefield, Frost, Clayton, Tattersal, French, Budden, Smith, Brain, Gillet, Kings, Hudson, Boys, Thomas, Auger, Rowntree, David Pain, Edmund Cotterill, jun. Collins, Brodu, Rood, Plowman, Perry, Farcy, P. Stuart, Bellamy, Garrard, Gibbs, Bridges, Lester, &c. &c.

The Oxen exhibited, amounted to about forty or fifty head, consisting of Devons (which caried the prize,) Herefords, Sussex, Kentish, Holderness, Scottish, Spanish, mixed Devon and Indian &c. The pair of Devons which carried the first prize had done seventy-two whole and eleven half days work, in Lord Somerville's team, after which they had travelled one hundred and fifty miles. They were animals of finished mould, completely fattened, and in the opinion of some judges, superior to any which have been shewn since these exhibitions come into fashion. Indeed, their superiority was very striking, even to indifferent spectators, who could not help being stricken with their beautiful symmetry, fineness of bone, and show of blood, and their kindly, mellow appearance, indicating the aptitude which they naturally possessed, to grow good fat flesh, of the tenderest, rich and juicy quality. All the Devons shewn, possessed, in various degrees, the like excellent properties. The Herefords, as usual, offered to the view great and commanding substance and weight, under a somewhat coarse and rough exterior, with large bone. The Sussex improved much on last year, (a need of which we then, and before had hinted), in respect to form, being not so high on the leg, and shewing great use and proof, with considerable symmetry.

The extra cattle of this species, name-

ly, such as were exhibited honorary, with no view to the premiums, the following were most remarkable: A female bison, the height of a good ox, of a most savage aspect, and a living proof of the correctness with which the Count de Buffon has delineated that animal. A five year old black ox of enormous height and size, half fat, bred near London, from a Yorkshire polled cow. A small brown Spanish cow, middle horned, apparently of the mountain breed of that country, very fat, and weighing between forty and fifty stone. It was brought to this country by Earl St. Vincent, and fed by Mr. Joyner, and in the opinion of the writer of these remarks, fully equal in form and quality to the highest reputed cattle of Britain: a weighty animal, in a small compass, all over symmetry, of that quiet and docile disposition which indicates an aptitude for every useful purpose; a bull and cow, with calf by its side, Indian and Devon bred, of wild and deer-like form, and likely to yield fine flavoured beef: the grand question is, whether this reduction of size in the Devons, will produce an equal quantity of beef per acre: that it reduces the quantity of milk is obvious.

The show of cattle was large, chiefly South Down, a breed, perhaps, including all points, of the highest reputation of any in this country. They were generally good, inclining as usual, to the large size, or *new* South Down, as they may be called, the original, or small breed, having been crossed, of late years, with the Berkshire Natts, and the New Leicester; few breeders, perhaps, possessing any of the real Small Down sheep, excepting Lord Buckinghamshire.

Lord Somerville's pen of Merino ewer hogs shewed an improving breed, and an exquisite fineness of wool. His lordship's Merino wedder also, twenty-two months old, fully supported the character of this breed, produced and fed in England; not only for the superior fineness of its wool, but for form, size, and proof, dying eight stone the carcase, bating a pound, of fine ripe mutton. Such is probably the most advantageous size of a sheep for the public, but it is obvious, from what has already happened, that the Spanish breed will improve in size on the keep of this country; the advantage of any considerable enlargement of their carcases is at no rate equally obvious.

Amongst the dead carcases, hung up for inspection, were five Cheviot hill sheep, two and three years old, killed in Scotland, and sent up 385 miles for the occasion. They were remarkably short-legged, with considerable length of body, and sufficiently fat, although they were fed entirely from the mountain. The Cheviots are reckoned among the best of our short-wooled hill sheep. Two three year old wedders, sent up by Mr. Tollett, of Staffordshire, a celebrated improver, one a Merino-South Down, the other a Merino-Ryland, got by a ram of Lord Somerville's. The first carried 19¼ loose fat, the other 23 lb. They had been driven 130 miles, and were generally allowed to be superior, in point of proof, to any half Spanish sheep, ever before slaughtered in this country; indeed the bulk of tallow upon their kidneys attracted all eyes.

Various Tups were shewn, and Lord Somerville put up to hire, by auction, three of prime value, which he brought over, in his well known voyage to Portugal, for the purpose of selecting the finest fleeced Spanish sheep. His Lordship also disposed of some young rams of the mixed breed, Spanish and Ryland, and Spanish-South Down, at moderate prices. One of the Spanish rams had been let the preceding season at one hundred guineas. The pigs were, as usual, mostly of the *Tonky*, or Chinese crossed breed, one of them, fed by the Duke of Bedford, was of a most singular squab figure, and a drawing was taken of it by Garrard, as a curiosity. It is expected that some well-bred pigs will be exhibited next season. Mr. Garrard also took a likeness of the Spanish cow, and several other animals, with various sketches from the company present, for his intended view of the Woburn sheep-shearing. The five judges this year were ---The Hon. Rose Mahon, Cha. Gordon Gray, Esq. Mr. Edw. Augur, Mr. Thos. Boys, and Mr. John Thomas. The umpires on the bet of 50l. between Sir Thos. Carr and Mr. Moneythill, each to shew a pen of five South Down sheep, were --- The Duke of Bedford, C. C. Western, Esq. and Mr. King, of Newgate-market. The bet was decided in favour of Mr. Moneythill, but by Lord Somerville, at the dinner, with joint consent, reduced to a forfeit of ten pounds.

The seeds and agricultural implements exhibited attracted much attention; Mr. Gibbs shewed a specimen of the *colrabe*, a species of German cabbage, which is impenetrable to the frost, and makes ex-

cellent sheep and cattle food, in March and April; also some very fine *rutabaga*, or Swedish turnip, with great variety of the pure British grass seeds; Mr. Budge had also a stand of seeds. The IMPLEMENTS shewn, were Lord Somerville's two furrow and single plough, by M'Dougal, of Oxford-street, with hand-drills for sowing corn, turnips, rape-dust, &c. for manure, reverberating barrel-chain, chaff-cutters, &c. A patent Hampshire waggon was sent for inspection, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. This waggon is convertible into two useful carts, and seems to be a very compendious machine. Mr. Plowman exhibited part of a fold, moving forwards or sideways, upon wheels; it was made for the Duke of Bedford, and is composed of very substantial railing, calculated for penning sheep or hogs, and we apprehend, from its durability, is a cheaper as well as more effectual *fence* than hurdles.

A dinner was given as usual, on Tuesday, by Lord Somerville, at the Freemason's tavern, to which about 250 guests sat down at six o'clock. The various articles at table were excellent, the train of servants in laced livery, following the numerous company on their entrance into the dinner room, formed a splendid spectacle. The noble president of the feast was supported on one side by his constant friend the Duke of Bedford, and by Prince Baratinski, on the other, and surrounded at the first table by nobles and men of rank, devoted to the good old cause of agriculture. After the first toast, his Majesty, Lord Somerville read the paper of instructions given by him to the five judges, and opening the seal of their verdict, proceeded to distribute the prizes in conformity. Mr. Hudson, of St. James's market, had a silver cup, value 30 guineas, for the best yoke of oxen; Mr. Webber a cup, value 20 guineas, for the second best; these last oxen having been bred by the father, Mr. Webber, sen. and worked and fatted by the son, Lord Somerville presented each with a cup.

The first SHEEP prize, a cup of 30 guineas, was awarded to Mr. Ellman for the best ewe hogs; to the Duke of Bedford a cup, value 20 guineas, for the five best wedders; to the Duke of Bedford a cup, value 10 guineas, for the best hog. His grace observed that the sow was only fed by him, but being bred by his neighbour, Mr. Isled, the merit belonged to him, and with his lordship's leave his grace would transmit the cup to Mr. Isled. The prizes of six guineas, and four guineas, for the best shepherds, were adjudged to the shepherds of Mr. Ellman and the Duke of Bedford, upon certificate, which did high credit to their fidelity and attention. The first out of 701 lambs, lost only 19---the other out of 471 but 11. A cup was also transmitted to Mr. Robson, of Roxburgshire, in North Britain, through the hands of Lord Minto, Mr. Robson having sent the Cheviot sheep, and being the only one north of the Tweed who had contributed to the shew. Another cup was presented to Mr. Moncythill, on his successful competition with a pen of sheep, already mentioned.

Lord Somerville stated at large the various particulars which composed the business of the meeting, adverting to certain alterations in the plan of the ensuing year, the detail of which may be seen in the printed papers delivered at the same time. His lordship also made appropriate and complimentary speeches on presenting the prizes to the successful candidates: in truth, considering the fatigue which he had undergone on that and the several preceding days, we apprehend the exertions of that evening must have been sufficiently laborious, however great the zeal and the desire of pleasing in the noble lord.

The shew of 1806 will take place on the 3d and 4th of March, and Lord Somerville offers a new prize of a piece of plate, value ten pounds, to the breeder who shall, in the preceding year, have reared the greatest number of Merins, not under fifty; a lot of five ewe hogs of the number, between ten and thirteen months old, to be shewn, which shall be also eligible to other premiums. Should the distance be 180 miles, these may be sent up dead for exhibition, with the skin, rough at heads and legs. His lordship's motive for this additional premium was, to encourage the growth of fine wool, which, notwithstanding the common prejudice, experience has now proved may be raised in this country of an equal degree of fineness with that produced in Spain; and in Lord Somerville's opinion, a period of fifteen or twenty years, if diligently employed, would enable us to raise a breed fully sufficient to render it independent of all foreign supply. His lordship also adverted to the experimental proofs lately

exhibited to the Bath society, of oxen, of the proper breed, being equal to horses for farm labour, remarking, that with such a resource open, a man had only himself to blame if he paid the horse tax. Lord Somerville farther offered, on account of the Earl of Bridgewater, a premium of fifty guineas, for a plough to turn up flinty soil, which should be superior to the Hertfordshire plough, and twenty guineas more, should it be found also preferable for general purposes.

The Duke of Bedford had already, on the occasion of proposing Lord Somerville's health, paid some well merited compliments to the noble lord, in a pointed and handsomely delivered speech. His grace afterwards invited the noblemen and gentlemen present to his sheep-shearing at Woburn, on Monday, June 17, and the three following days; acquainting them that a ploughing match would then be decided, between Mr. Coke, with the Norfolk plough, and a manufacturer from Leith, with the Scotch plough; Mr. Coke having challenged the whole world with the Norfolk plough. The particular healths drank were Prince Baratinski, Mr. Robson, Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Foster, Lord Sligo and the Irish societies; Mr. A. Young, Mr. Coke, Mr. Follett, and Mr. Boys. It is impossible to meet with more universal satisfaction than was displayed at this rational feast, the general sentiment being that of respect and reverence for a nobleman, scarcely arrived at the middle age, who, slighting the allurements and pleasurable dissipation, devotes his whole time, and a considerable portion of his income, to the furtherance, in various modes, of the most important interests of man and of his country.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS;

Important Marriages, Deaths, &c. in and near London: together with Biographical Notes of eminent Persons deceased.

THE Committee of the House of Commons appointed to decide upon the merits of the petition preferred by Sir Francis Burdett against the return of George B. Mainwaring, for the county of Middlesex, have come to a decision in favor of the petitioner, and of course against the return of Mr. Mainwaring.

The Rev. Edward Cannon has been elected to succeed the late Rev. Archer Thompson in the valuable lectureship of St. George, Hanover Square.

The first fruits to the crown, and fees of office to be paid by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, amount to 12,000l.

The whole line of the Grand Junction Canal will shortly be opened for the conveyance of goods and merchandise, the tunnel through Bilsworth Hill, by Northampton, nearly two miles in length, being now finished.

The amount of the bank notes of 5l. each, and upwards, including bank post-bills payable seven days after sight, in circulation on the 15th of last month, was 13,781,480l. The amount of the 2l. and 1l. notes in circulation at the same time, was 4,729,150l.

The late anniversary of St. David's day was celebrated with the utmost splendor at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen Street. Near 400 persons of the first respectability, among whom were Lords Kenyon, Bulkely, Earl of Uxbridge, Sir W. W. Wynne, assembled at dinner. The collection amounts to nearly 900l.

The foundation stone of the East India docks at Blackwall was laid by Capt. Joseph Huddart in the absence of the chairman, Joseph Cotton, Esq. confined by illness. A great concourse of people attended to witness the ceremony, who attested their good wishes for the prosperity of the undertaking, by giving three cheers on the occasion. These docks, though not so large in capacity as either the London or West India docks, will be capable of admitting ships of much larger burthen, by having deeper water, and locks of larger dimensions. They consist of two docks, and an entrance basin; that for discharging inwards will cover eighteen acres; that for outward-bound vessels, nine acres; the entrance basin will be about three acres; so that there will be in all thirty acres of water.

Count Rumford has recently espoused the widow of M. Varcesy, in Paris. This has occasioned a wit to say, in the count's own way, that it is one of the most successful of all the worthy philosopher's projects for keeping a *house warm*.

The anniversary of the benevolent society of St. Patrick was held on the 18th of March (St. Patrick's day falling

on a Sunday) at the Crown and Anchor. The collection made was above 1000l. which exceeded by 300l. that of the year before. The capital of the society is now about 15,000l. in different stocks. The children supported on the institution passed through the room, to the number of about 150 boys, in fine healthy state, and above 30 girls, most of whom were extremely beautiful and interesting.

The number of ships in commission on the 1st of March was 105 of the line, 21 of 50 guns, 111 frigates, and 428 sloops, making a total of 695, exclusive of the numerous hired armed vessels. The French navy is estimated at present of 52 sail of the line, and 130 frigates and sloops.

The drilling and inspecting of the volunteers, is about to be renewed with the same strictness as last year.

A subscription has been opened at Lloyd's for the purpose of bringing up, and putting out to service, the numerous orphans now at Gibraltar, whose parents were carried off by the dreadful fever which recently raged there.

It was determined in the Palace Court, a few days since, that a tenant holding by the year premises of a greater value than 10l. per annum, must give six months notice of his intention to quit, although no such agreement should be expressed in his contract with his landlord.

In the law courts were tried some causes of great importance to the public. A Quaker brought an action against certain persons of his sect for not permitting him to enter their meeting. He had been disowned by the society for acting contrary to its rules with respect to tithes; but though he lost all the privileges of membership, this did not prevent him from taking his place as usual at their meetings for worship. Not content, however, in this state, he insisted upon entering into the meetings in which the affairs of the society in general, and those in particular relative to discipline, were transacted; and this action was tried with a view to determine the effect of a sentence of disowning upon a member of the society. The case was argued with great ability, and heard with the utmost attention. The issue was, that the plaintiff was non-suited, and the point thus established, that only religious societies may shut its doors against all who are not members of it at the time that it is assembled to transact its private concerns, and is not employed in religious worship.

An action was brought by an officer of the guards, against a captain of great notoriety. The captain, it seems, had quarrelled with the officer's servant, and the master refused, upon application from the captain, to turn away his servant, because he thought, that the servant was in the right, and the captain in the wrong. The refusal brought on a challenge from the captain, which the officer would not accept, and in consequence he was treated by his brother officers with great contempt, and had been actually suspended the service for fifteen months. The action was against the captain for sending this challenge, but, as it involved a great number of delicate circumstances, the judge recommended that it should be suspended by withdrawing a juror, provided that the officer was to be properly reinstated in the situation he held before the challenge was sent. A juror was then, with the consent of both parties, withdrawn, but we cannot refrain from observing, and endeavouring to impress upon the minds of our readers, that whatever bravery the captain may possess, and we understand that he is by no means deficient in this quality, the officer who refused to fight him has given evident proofs of possessing that quality in a much greater degree. For he who can bear for a great length of time the contumely of his equals, and persist upon principle in the true line of duty, is a much braver man than the person who ventures his life in a duel. Prentice boys, bankers' clerks, journeymen apothecaries fight duels, and the fear of shame oftener brings the coward than the brave man into the field, upon a private quarrel. It is no feather in a man's escutcheon, that, when his companions in arms are fighting against the enemies of their country, he is turning his arms against his fellow subjects.

A more horrid case occurred at the Old Bailey. A gang has infested the town of late years, which divided annually great sums procured in the most infamous and detestable manner. Three of these wretches have been brought to justice. They had waylaid a gentleman of great respectability, and threatened to accuse him of an unnatural crime, if he did not buy off their silence by a considerable sum. Terrified at the idea of his name being brought before

the public, he submitted to the imposition, but with the advice of his friends, followed such a course, that, on the renewal of their applications for money, he was enabled to bring them to justice. They were sentenced to death. The trial exhibited sad proofs of depravity, as did a trial on a similar subject, in Westminster hall; and it is to be regretted, that language is now used by the lower classes of both sexes, which was brought by the French into this country, and will by degrees familiarise the mind to a subject, that ought not to be hinted at, but with the strongest emotions of horror and detestation.

The seamen and marines of the Pallas and Endymion will share about 800 dollars per man.

As some workmen were employed in digging the foundation for a building, near the Bedford nursery, Duke's Road, they discovered a large coffin, and on opening it, they found the skeleton of a man of extraordinary length. At the head of the coffin within, was placed a stone pitcher, and between the legs of the skeleton was a dagger, with an unintelligible inscription. There are many and various conjectures on this discovery.

The petition of the inhabitants of Glasgow, with 15,000 signatures, for the repeal of the late corn act, has been transmitted to B. Alexander, Esq. to be by him presented to parliament. The incorporated bodies of Glasgow, and the suburbs of Calton, &c. are imitating this example.

Married.] C. Woodcock, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to the youngest daughter of T. Parry, Esq. a Director of the India Company.---Capt. Leicester of the Royal Staff. Corps, to the daughter of B. Shirley, Esq. of Jamaica.---Dr. Gibson of York street, to Miss De la Fontaine of St. James's street.---Brigadier-General Thewles to the second daughter of T. Ravenscroft, Esq.---J. Upton, Esq. of King street, Cheapside, to Miss M. Brotherstone of Charlotte street.---S. Dewry, Esq. of the Artillery Office, to Miss M. A. Stewart, of Bond street.---D. Davies, Esq. of London, to Miss Kirkman.---The Earl of Ormond to Miss Clarke.---G. Lackington, Esq. of Finsbury square, to the daughter of Capt. Bullock of the Royal Navy.---At St. Anne's, Westminster, Mr. H. Tweedy, to Miss Mary Anne Reid, of Chelsea.---Mrs. Parkinson to Mr. Osborn, Surgeon.---Mr. James Van Sommer, jun. of New Millman street, to Miss Eicke of Highbury Terrace.---Mr. Richards, Solicitor of Chancery lane, to Miss King of Highgate. Philip Combauld, Esq. of Bernard street, to Miss Cripps, daughter of John Cripps, Esq. of Upton House, near Tetbury, Gloucester.---Capt. Fernis, of the East Indies, a gentleman of vast fortune, to Miss P. Haynes, daughter of the Rev. C. Haynes. He has settled 16,000 per annum on his lady.---T. Bidwell, Esq. jun. of Hyde Parke Lodge, to Miss Bidwell, second daughter of S. Bidwell, Esq. of Thetford.---By special license, Francis Drydale Astley, Esq. of Everly House, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Wilts. Yeomanry Cavalry, to Miss Geast, only sister of Henry Geast, Esq. Barrister at Law. Mr. Grove of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, to Miss Biggs of the Theatres Royal, Liverpool and Edinburgh.---Daniel Ximenes, Esq. of Grafton street, Fitzroy square, to Miss Jackson, only daughter of the Rev. J. Jackson of Ospringe, near Faversham, Kent.

Died.] Lady Harewood, mother of Lady Harrington.---The Countess Dowager of Dartmouth.---C. Owen, of Little Chelsea.---The Lady of Major General Hopkins.---In Durweston Street, Lady M. Cochrane. At Hammersmith, Capt. J. Gregory, Paymaster of the Middlesex Militia.---Mr. J. Groves, sen. of Highgate.---Mr. W. Robinson, many years apothecary to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.---Mrs. Jefferys, widow of the late Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.---In Duchess Street, A. Redwood, Esq.---At Peckham, the lady of W. Hubbard, Esq.---In Henrietta Street, T. Pratt, Esq. uncle of Earl Camden.---In St. James's Street, aged 77, D. Draper, Esq. formerly of Bombay.---The Right Hon. Lord George Lennox, governor of Plymouth, colonel of the 25th regiment of foot, and only brother to his Grace the Duke of Richmond. By his death the colonelcy of the 25th regiment, and the government of Plymouth, become vacant. His lordship has left issue Gen. Lennox, Lady Bathurst, and the Hon. Mrs. Berkeley.---At her house in South Audley Street, the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, aged 86, mother to the Duchess of Beaufort and Lord Falmouth.---Mr. Doyne, of St. John Square, Clerkenwell, Translator of Languages.---At her house in Great George Street, Westminster, Lady Fawcett, relict of General Sir Wm. Fawcett, K. B.---At his house in Abingdon Street, Westminster, Mr. Ashley, many years

manager of the Oratorios at Covent Garden Theatre.---At Knightsbridge, in her 94th year, Mrs. Burton, relict of Colonel Francis Burton, Esq. M. P. for the city of Oxford.---At his house in James Street, Westminster, Wm. Bedford, Esq.---In Sackville Street, Henry Papps, Esq. late acting agent for the victualling at Antigua.---Lieut. Colonel Freemantle, late of the Coldstream reg. of guards.---Mrs. Shawe, wife of Richard Shawe, Esq. of Dulwich Hill.---Master Palmer, son of Mr. Archdale Palmer, of Fenchurch Street.---At Clapham, Samuel Marsden, Esq.---William Douglas Blacket, eldest son of Sir Wm. Blacket, Bart. ---At the age of 82 years, at her house in Lower Brook Street, Bridget, Countess Dowager of Morton, relict of James, Earl of Morton, and daughter of Sir John Heathcote, Bart. of Normanton, in the county of Rutland.---Michael Samson, Esq. of Spital Square, in the 63d year of his age.---At his house at Pentonville, in an advanced age, Dr. De Vallingen, an eminent Physician. His daughter, for whom he had the most tender affection, died some time since, and was buried in his garden; but upon his death, by his own desire, the corpse was taken up and deposited with his own in Cripplegate Church.---At Twickenham, James Gilpin, Esq.---In Hill Street, aged 82, General Pattison.---At his house in Russel Square, Stephen Williams, Esq. one of the directors of the East India Company. ---George Shum, Esq. M.P. for Honiton, and late partner with Alderman Combe. This gentleman once had perhaps the best appointed carriage and horses in town. His stables had a sofa and chandeliers for the accommodation of his friends, who went in an evening to inspect his horses.---Sir Gregory Page Turner, of whom our last obituary made mention, died immensely rich. In addition to the 16,700 guineas found in his secretaire, there has since been discovered about the same sum in his iron coffers. The manner by which he obtained such a quantity of gold was this—it was a constant rule with Sir Gregory, to get from his trades people, in settling their bills, as many guineas as he could; for instance, if a butcher or baker's bill amounted to only ten pounds, he would tell them, that they must either give him change for a twenty pound note, the difference to be all in gold, or wait until it was convenient for him to pay it. By this and other means, he collected the sums already mentioned. The will runs as follows: "I bequeath 500l. per annum in addition to the 700l. per annum, settled on Lady Page Turner at the time of our marriage; I bequeath 10,000l. to my second son; and 10,000l. to each of my two daughters." The bulk of his landed and funded property he has settled on his eldest son, Sir Gregory Page Turner. It runs thus: "10,000l. India stock, 10,000l. South Sea stock, 10,000l. Bank stock, 70,000l. Old Navy five per cents. 60,000l. New five per cents. 150,000l. in the three per cents. making in the whole three hundred and ten thousand pounds, funded property." The net produce of his landed property is about 24,000l. per annum. The present Sir Gregory will be of age in September, 1806. Lady Page Turner is left sole guardian to the four children. Sir Gregory was brother to dowager Lady Say and Sele, and to the late Sir John Dryden, who changed his name when he came into the possession of his lady's estate, by the death of her aunt, Lady Dryden, of Northamptonshire. These two brothers were always on bad terms. Sir John was looked upon as a gentleman of an Athenian polish, though highly irascible, and he never failed to testify that he regarded Sir Gregory as of *barbarian* manners. They were sons of the rich baronet of their name, in the county of Oxford.

We are sorry, in our list of recent deaths, to comprise the name of Dr. William Buchan. This worthy character was born at Ancrum, in the county of Roxburgh, about the year 1729. He was the son of a reputable farmer, and received a very liberal education at Edinburgh, at the university, of which he regularly studied physic. He has practised in many parts of England with great success, particularly at Sheffield, where he was afterwards appointed physician to the Foundling Hospital in Yorkshire. About the year 1766, Dr. Buchan first published in Scotland that popular work, "The Domestic Medicine," where 5000 copies were sold before a second edition could be got ready for the press. In 1772, it was first published in London, and it has been justly observed, that of all the treatises which have been printed with the intention of diffusing a competent knowledge of medicinal precepts among those who are unacquainted with the principles of the Esculapian art, this production is unquestionably the most extensive in its plan, as it not only contains the cure both of acute and chronic diseases,

but also rules for preventing them. It has been asserted by some, that the design was partly taken from Tissot, but this is not true, as the Doctor had concerted, and even executed a great part of his work before the "*Avis œu Pueple*" appeared in this country; had not that been the case, Dr. Buchan has said he would never have published his. It has gone through eighteen editions, and has been from time to time materially altered and improved. So great is the desire of our countrymen to become their own practitioners, and to investigate the arcana of medicine, that the annual sale of this book produces to the booksellers a revenue of one thousand per annum. He is also the author of a pamphlet, entitled, "Cautions concerning Cold Bathing and Drinking Mineral Water." A letter on the properties of Fleecy Hosiery. Also, "Observations concerning the Prevention and Cure of the Venereal Disease," and "Observations concerning the Diet of the Common People," for which last work he received the thanks of the Board of Agriculture. The last work which occupied his attention, was the "Advice to Mothers," lately published.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Heads of the different Counties: arranged in alphabetical Order.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

MARRIED.] Capt. Andrews, of the 14th regiment, to Miss Smith, daughter of Alderman Smith.

Died.] In the 71st year of her age, Mrs. Mary Hickes, relict of the Rev. Samuel Hickes, late Rector of Wristlingworth.---In his 85th year, the Hon. Thos. Pownall, of Everton House, formerly Governor of New Jersey. He left directions to be buried in Walcot church, and that he might be laid in an oaken coffin, without ornament or inscription; that eight men should carry him to the grave without any pall, and that a new suit of clothes should be given to them of any colour they might choose. He was to be attended only by his housekeeper and man-servant. His body on being opened discovered the cause of his death; a gangrene being formed about the heart, had stopped the circulation.

BERKSHIRE.

The Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, is preferred to the place and dignity of a Prebendary of St. George's chapel, Windsor. Charles Saxton, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, has been unanimously elected Recorder of the Borough of Abington, in the room of Sir Robert Burton, resigned.

Died.] Miss Hart, sister of the Rev. T. Hart, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.---Rev. Charles Simonds Higgs, A. B. Fellow of New College, Oxford, and late Curate of Beaconsfield.---Mr. G. Goddard, Timber-merchant, at Chievely.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Rev. Brownlow Yorke, M. A. of Christ Church College, Oxford, is collated by Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely, to the Rectory of Downham, vacated by the cession of the Rev. Dr. Waddington.

Married.] The Rev. William Woodall, Fellow of Pembroke Hall, to Miss Hebden, of Scarborough.---Mr. Fred. Giblin, of Wimbish, to Miss Susan Leonard, of Castle Camps.

Died.] Mr. Wm. Pinder, of Cambridge.---Aged 48, Mrs. Susannah Trusson.---Mrs. James, wife of Mr. H. James.---Cyrill Clough, Esq. Fellow Commoner of Caius College.---Aged 74, George Barlow, Esq. of Moulton, near Newmarket.---Mr. C. Planner, Newmarket. Aged 82, Mr. Gilbert Ives.---In his 52d year, Mr. Abraham Hardy, Comptroller of the Customs at Wisbech.---Rev. Arthur Owen, formerly of Christ's College.---Mrs. Parkinson, of Newmarket.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Chas. Speed, of Aldford Hill, to Miss Moores, of Edgerly.

Died.] Lately at Winnington Lodge, near Northwich, aged 72, Mr. John Furey.---In her 53d year, Mrs. Skerrett, of Nantwich.---Aged 79, Mrs. Clayton, of Chester.---Mr. Supworth, of Stanlow House.---Mrs. Mary Porter, of Handbridge, widow.---At the advanced age of 99 years and 11 months, Mr. Anne Thorne.---Mrs. Walford, relict of the late Thomas Walford, Esq. of Wem.---After a short illness, the Rev. Edward Roberts, of Dinbryn.---Mrs. Cawley, relict of the late Mr. Robert Cawley, of Burland, near Nantwich.---Aged 75, Mrs. Tunstall, of Foregate Street, Chester.---Mr. Samuel Richardson, of Chester, Schoolmaster, and Pastor of a small Society of professed Christians of the particular Baptist Denomination. He was a person of considerable shrewdness of in-

tellect, and much application of mind; and had he in his younger years enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, he had unquestionably ranked high among the literary characters of the age. This defect was, however, in some degree compensated in his riper years, by an intense application to study and reflection. A few years ago, his attention being attracted to short-hand writing, he projected an improvement in this useful art, and published a new system, by which he demonstrated that more might be done in an hour, than could be done in an hour and a half by any other system extant. This work evinced great ingenuity, and was much and deservedly commended by the critics.

CORNWALL.

Sunday Schools are about to be instituted in most of the towns in the west of Cornwall, under the auspices of the Methodists, and to be kept in their chapels.

Married.] At St. Gluvia's, near Penryn, Mr. Lander, of St. Ives, to Miss D. Brown, of Penryn.---Mr. Kemp to Miss C. John, youngest daughter of the late H. John, Esq. of Croft West.---Mr. Wm. Restarrick, aged 50, Free Burgess of the Borough of Grampond, to Miss Mary Trewin.---Mr. Milford, of Lemon Street, Truro, to Miss Merrifield.---At St. Austle, Mr. J. Davey to Miss P. Merrett.

Died.] At St. Mary's, Scilly, Mr. J. Phillips, aged 24 years.---At Truro, Mr. J. Peters, of Falmouth.---Mr. Lawton, Farmer, of Crantock.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] Thomas Tunstal Picard, Esq. of Cowen Bridge, near Kirkby Lonsdale, to Miss Stuart, of Sedbuck, in Wensleydale.---Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Jane Graham, both of Threepland Trees, whose united ages make 95!---They always lived in one house, and are now by marriage not only *husband* and *wife* but *brother* and *sister*.

Died.] Deservedly regretted by his relations, and highly esteemed by a numerous circle of friends, R. Latimer, of Holmford House.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Cannor, of Stanley, to Miss M. Stenson.---Mr. W. K. Swift, of Derby, to Miss Harrison, of the Ash.---Mr. Tho. Briggs, to Miss E. Henshaw.---Mr. Tho. Moore, of Ripley, to Miss Briggs of Belper.

Died.] At Derby, aged 56, Mrs. Hurst, wife of Abraham Hurst.---Aged 69, Mr. G. Salisbury.---Mrs. Tomlinson, wife of Mr. Tomlinson, of Ashborne.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] E. Luscombe, Esq. of Stonehouse, contractor for Swedish stores, to Miss C. Le Grice, second daughter of the late Rev. C. Le Grice, of Bury St. Edmunds.---Mr. S. Kingdon, of Exeter, to Miss Eyre, of Sheffield.---At Exmouth, the Right Hon. the Earl of Ormond and Ossory to Miss Price Clarke. This lady is only 16, and bestowed her hand with 80,000l. in cash, and a clear estate of 18,000l. per annum.---At Stonehouse, John Davies, Esq. Major in the Montgomeryshire Militia, to Miss Charlotte Butt, third daughter of the late Peter Butt, Esq.---

Died.] At the advanced age of 86, Mrs. Merivale, relict of the Rev. Sam. Merivale, of Exeter.---Capt. F. Wooldridge, Post Captain in the Royal Navy, aged 64.---Miss Wheeler, eldest daughter of Mr. Wheeler of Plymouth.---Mrs. Snow, wife of Mr. Snow.

ESSEX.

A calf of the Suffolk breed, 26 weeks old, fatted by Mr. Grice, of Deadie, was killed by Richard Maskell of Bradwell, which weighed 47 stone, 5lbs. the loose fat 29lbs, and caul fat 15lbs. It is supposed, to have been the finest animal ever seen, the flesh being of a superior whiteness and flavor.

The Rev. E. Latter, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been presented by the master and fellows of that society, to the rectory of Warley Magna, vacated by the death of the Rev. Mr. Foster.

Married.] Capt. Welsh, R. N. to Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of John Thompson, Esq. of Southwold.---T. V. Brushfield, Esq. of Eastbury House, Barking, to Mrs. Legg, relict of Leaver Legg, Esq. of Woodford.

Died.] At Twinstead, Mrs. Gray, wife of the Rev. Rob. Gray.---At the seat of her mother at Navestock, in Essex, the Right Hon. Lady Maria Micklethwaite, and only daughter of the late Earl of Waldegrave.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The mortality amongst the French prisoners at Stapleton prison, Bristol, has lately been considerable. We are not ignorant of the speculations, as to the immediate cause of the complaint, but as they implicate the conduct of an individual which is likely to become the subject of legal discussion, we shall refrain mentioning them.

Married.] Mr. J. D. Webb, of Chalford, to Miss Beard, of London.---Charles William Tonyn, Esq. Capt. of

the 48th regiment, and son of General Tonyn, to Miss E. S. Rudge, daughter of the late James Rudge, Esq. of Crompall house.

Died.] At her father's house, at Hilsey, in the prime of life, Mrs. Clutterbuck, wife of the Rev. Lewis Clutterbuck, of New-Park, and only daughter of Tho. Partridge, Esq. In this lady were united all the mild and amiable qualities which reflect a peculiar lustre on the female character; and never did any woman carry with her to the grave more general regret, or more just and universal esteem.---At Cheltenham, in her 67th year, Mrs. Eliz. Garden, relict of Dr. A. Garden, formerly of Charlestown, South Carolina.---At Batsford, P. Delamotte, Esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 21st Light Dragoons.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] John Harvey Waldington, Esq. of Little Park, to Miss Emma Philippa Grove, second daughter of Tho. Grove, Esq. of Ternhouse, Wilts.---Mr. Howell, of Charlton, to Miss Charlotte Isted, of Chichester.

Died.] Mr. Mottley, sen. of Portsmouth.---Miss L. Lowman, third daughter of Mr. Henry Lowman, of Hurstbourne Priors.---At his father's house, at Malshanger, near Basingstoke, Edw. Fisher, Esq. one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Excise, and late Under-Secretary of State.---Miss Ann Richards, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Winchester.

KENT.

The Rev. Walter Brown, M. A. Chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough, and Rector of Woodstock, is installed a Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral, to which he has been presented by the King, on the demise of Dr. Vyner.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury has been twice held by the sons of butchers. Cardinal Wolsey was the son of a butcher of Gloucester. It was on this occasion that Pitt, the translator of Virgil, wrote this celebrated extemporaneous instance of *alliteration*:

Begot by butchers, but by bishops bred,
How high his honour holds his haughty head.

Died.] At Chipstead, near Seven Oaks, Mr. John Moss, 52 years an inhabitant of that place.---The lady of J. Talbot, Esq. of Stone Castle.---At Frettenden, Kent, aged 70, the Rev. H. Friend, of that place.---At Loose, near Maidstone, Mrs. Susannah Frank, a maiden lady, in the 100th year of her age. She was the youngest daughter of the Rev. Thos. Frank, Archdeacon of Bedford, and Rector of Cranfield, in that County.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] Capt. C. Hancock to Miss Alice Warrington.

Died.] At Lower Barton, near Preston, Jennet Green, aged 95 years, mother, grandmother, and great grandmother to 202 children! she attended five Preston guilds on foot.---In an apoplectic fit, aged 69, Mr. John Baines, of Bold Street, Liverpool, Head Master of the Free Grammar School.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Francis Thos. Corrance, Esq. of Austey Lodge, to Miss Wood, only daughter of Mr. Wood, of Leicester.

Died.] Aged 74, Rob. Amory, M. D. of Wakefield.---At Ashby Oled Park, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Moore.---Mrs. Marshall, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Davis, of Great Wigston.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The foundation of a new Theatre at Boston, has been laid. It is to cost 2000l. and to hold company to the amount of 100l.

The foundation of a new meat market at Stamford, has been laid by the Mayor and Corporation with the customary formalities.

At a public sale of ground at Grimsby, the lots sold from 5d. to 13d. per square yard. This is considered as an astonishing advance in the value of property in this part of the kingdom.

Married.] Mr. Hinton to Miss Baggaly, both of Lincoln.---Mr. William Calder to Miss Wood, of Lincoln.---Mr. Thos. Snow to Miss Anstey, of Stamford.

Died.] Mary Pearson, of Lincoln, in consequence of taking a large dose of laudanum.---At Louth, Mrs. Eliz. Preston, aged 86.---At Laceby, the Rev. John Beatrisse, formerly of Sidney College, where he proceeded L. L. B. 1787.---Charles Elsden, Esq. Alderman of Lynn. He fell in the street in a fit, and instantly expired.

NORFOLK.

The Rev. Thomas Jack, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, is instituted to the Rectory of Forncet St. Mary and St. Peter, on the presentation of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

The late Alderman Ives, of Norwich, has left 100l. to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; 100l. to Bethel; 50l. to the poor of St. Clement's, and 100l. to the parish of Bourn, in Lincolnshire.

A quarterly Assembly of the Corporation of Norwich was held a short time since, when the Mayor, having laid before the Assembly the Papers respecting the intended application of the Clergy to parliament, for an increase of their incomes by assessment, it was unanimously agreed, that the measure proposed, if carried, would be unjust, oppressive, and burthensome to the inhabitants of the said City; and that the Representatives of the City be instructed to oppose the same. It was at the same time ordered, that the Freedom of the City be presented to John Frere, Esq. the late Representative, and to Robert Fellowes, Esq. and William Smith, Esq. the present Representatives of that City in parliament.

Died.] Elizabeth Clayton, of Wells. This woman, from an early propensity to masculine employments, had worked as a ship's carpenter at the dock-yard of the above port upwards of 40 years, and always in man's apparel. --- Deservedly lamented, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Charles Harvey, Esq. Recorder of Norwich.---At East Dereham, the Rev. James Smyth, youngest son of the late James Smith, Esq. of West Bradenham.---Aged 64, Mrs. Eleanor Vitty, wife of Mr. Wm. Vitty, of Holm.---Mrs. Stafford, of Lynn. Her death was caused by her clothes catching fire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Woodbro', Mr. John Stephenson, Surgeon, of Kegworth, to Miss Speechly, of Woodbro'.

Died.] At New Orleans, North America, Mr. Walter Saltenstall, late of Newark.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. T. Cripps has been preferred to the Mastership of the Free Grammar School of Witney.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 84. Mr. W. Bignell.---Aged 78, Mrs. W. Anson.---At Woolvercot, aged 85, Mr. J. Hamilton.---At Headington, aged 70, Mrs. A. Goodwin. Aged 25, Mr. J. Newman, jun. of Oxford. Aged 87, Mr. Wm. Ferryman, of Oxford.--Also, J. Walker, Esq. aged 23, of this City.---Miss Harriet Dodd, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Dodd, and shortly after, Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. Dodd.

SHROPSHIRE.

A heifer belonging to Mr. Pool, of Hartlecot, lately yeaned three fine calves all alive; and an ewe belonging to Sir C. Willoughby, yeaned six lambs, four of which are now alive.

Married.] W. Baugh, Esq. of Ludlow, to Miss Walcot.---At Wem, Mr. Joseph Freeman, of Edge, to Miss Houghland, of Cheshire.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 94, Mrs. Judson.---At Whitchurch, aged 84, Mr. S. Pace.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Rev. Charles Baker was lately inducted to the Rectory of Telsford, on the presentation of his father the Rev. Dr. Baker.

A gentleman, Mr. Reynolds, of Colebrook, has made the liberal offer of 500*l.* to the Bristol Infirmary, upon condition of opening a new ward. We hope that that benevolence which is so eminent a characteristic of Englishmen, will effectually second so desirable an object, in order to afford this additional asylum to the poor and afflicted applicants, many of whom we are sorry to understand, are weekly sent away for want of room, the house being already extremely crowded.

Married.] Mr. Perkins, Organist, of Wells cathedral, to Miss Ann Hartley, of Newtown, near Ferrybridge.--- Mr. T. M. Cruttwell, of Bath, to Miss Mary Micklem, daughter of the late Thos. Micklem, of Hinton House, Berks.

Died.] After a long illness, Mr. Tippet, of King's Mead Terrace, Bath.---At Portbury, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Sam. Norman, formerly a Surgeon at Yattom; a man of sound judgment, and of inflexible integrity.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Thompson, to Miss Sarah Bancroft, both of Burton upon Trent.---At Uttoxeter, Mr. Sam. Steele, to Miss Roden.---Mr. W. Young, of Cheadle, an officer in the Moorland Bat. of Volunteers, to Miss Mary Leek, daughter of Mr. Leek of the Heath House, near Cheddleton, being the third of three brothers, who have married three daughters of Mr. Leek.---Mr. J. Seckerson, of Stafford, to Miss Harrison, of Newport, Shropshire.

Died.] At Newcastle, the Rev. Edw. Lomas, formerly minister of the dissenting congregation, of the Presbyterian denomination in that place.---Mrs. Ratcliffe, of Uttoxeter.---In the prime of Life, Mr. Hollier, of Barton Park.--- At Uttoxeter, Mr. Wm. Spencer, Woolstapler, and three days after, his brother, Mr. Spencer of Ticknall, who went to his brother's funeral, and died the day following.---Mr. Tho. Wilcock son of Mr. Wm. Wilcock, Timber-merchant, Uttoxeter.

SUFFOLK.

Robert Maulkin and Abraham Jenkin, Esqrs. are chosen Capital Burgesses of Bury St. Edmunds, in the room of the late Mathias Wright and John Fairfax, Esqrs.

Married.] R. G. Roodwood, Esq. of Coldham Hall (brother to Sir Thos. Gage, Bart.) to Miss Mary Worswick of Lancaster.---Captain Thomas Betton, of the Shropshire Militia, to Miss Butcher, daughter of Mr. Alderman B.

Died.] In the 72d year of his age, James Mathew, Gent. many years one of the Capital Burgesses and twice Chief Magistrate of Bury St. Edmund's; and on the 12th of August last, on board the Olive, Capt. Henry Mathew, in her passage from Bombay to Bengal, Mr. Edward Mathew, aged 21, youngest son of the late Mr. Mathew.---Mr. Richard Edwards, of Newmarket.---Mrs. Mary Pellet, same place.---The lady of William Schutz, Esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

SUSSEX.

A short time since, some labourers digging for flints on the South Downs, near Cloyton Windmill, Lewes, discovered about a foot under the sod, eight large celts, dexterously chipped. Celts were used by the aboriginal inhabitants, before the use of iron was known in this island, both as carpenter's tools, and as weapons of war. The same men on opening a prominence that had the appearance of a barrow, contiguous to the above spot, also discovered the remains of a camp kitchen, which contained several fire-places, a large quantity of wood ashes, and many bones of different animals. This circular pile of stones was at least six feet in height originally, but having by time fallen into the sod, it at length became completely covered. In the centre of the excavation that remained was found a small vessel of unbaked earth, curiously dissected all round for the admission of air, and supposed to have been used for burning incense. The above pile of stones has been entirely removed; but there are two others adjacent that have not been explored. What adds to the supposition of their being camp equipages, is their vicinity to an old Roman camp on Wolsenbury Hill, where on digging lately were found three coins of the emperor Constantine, in excellent preservation.

Died.] Suddenly, Guilford Venall, Esq. of Horsham.

WILTSHIRE.

The grand coursing match for the gold cup, took place at Rockley, near Marlborough. The first course was run by Mr. Goodlake's Giddy and Dr. Vailet's Swallow, and won by the former. The second was won by Lord Rivers's Rolla, beating Mr. Cosellis's Czar. The third was won by the Hon. Mr. Mansfield's Muss, beating Mr. Woodrick's Will. The three winners then started, and the course was won by Rolla; but as it was a very short one, the umpires deemed it not a sufficient trial, and Lord Rivers consented it should be run again. The next course was sufficient to shew blood, strength, and speed, and was as the other won by Rolla.

The wife of Mr. John Mildenhall, of Horse Hill Farm, near Great Bedwin, was safely delivered of three fine children, all of whom, with their mother, are likely to live.

Married.] At Ogbourne St. Andrew, Mr. John Canning, to Miss Ann Large, niece to Mr. James Large, of Bath.---Lieut. C. Milner, of the 1st Wilts Militia, to Miss Dando, of Bristol.---Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq. of Everly, to Miss Geast.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Gillam, Attorney, to Miss Robins.---Mr. William Gore, of St. John's, son of James Gore, Esq. of Cheltenham, to Miss Bannister.

Died.] At Holt, Mrs. Anne Price, aged 96.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Owen, of Sheffield, to Miss Bourjoine, of Derby.

Died.] Mr. Ralph Sedgwick, of York, Linen-draper.---At Hull, aged 67, Mrs. Crossley.---Mr. Wheatley, jun. aged 30.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. A. Gordon, of Usk, Monmouthshire, to Miss E. Winston, youngest daughter of W. Winston, Esq.---Edmund Traherne, Esq. of Castella, Glamorganshire, and Captain in the Royal South Gloucester Militia, to Miss Sloper, daughter of the late General Sir Robert Sloper.

Died.] Mr. Richard Rollman, of the Griffin, Cardiff.---Mr. Thomas Bennett, of Cardiff.---At Pontypandy, near Caerphilly, Glamorganshire, N. Price, Esq. late a Capt. in the Glamorgan Militia.---Rev. T. Edwards, Rector of Bishopston, near Swansea.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] Mr. John Straker, Ironmonger, of Abergavenny, to Miss Charles, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Charles, of Langattock.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Sir James Sterling, Bart.---At Inverneil, aged 69, Sir J. Campbell.---At Aberdeen, aged 103, Mr. F. Christie.---Aged 90, the Rev. D Garrow.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, FEBRUARY, 1805.

D	H	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H	C	Wind	Weather, &c.	Rain 1,15
1	8	29.82	32	41	61	h	NE 2	. not cloudy	
	2	29.86	33.5	41	59	4	3	hazy . thick upward : clear	
2	8	30.01	24.5	39	57	0	N 1	foggy below . brighter : more hazy	
	2	30.02	34	40.5	58	h	WNW 1	not cloudy . little snow . clear night	
3	8	30.22	29.5	39.5	58	3	W 1	hazy	
	2	30.20	38.5	41	58	3	WSW 2	hazy . calm and foggy . fine night : little rain	
4	8	29.97	37.5	41.5	63	f	1	chiefly gentle rain	
	2	29.65	43.5	43.5	66	h	SSW 1	much rain . chiefly fair night	
5	8	29.09	46	47.5	65	5	SW 1	hazy . more wind and fine at times : rain	
	2	29.03	47.5	49	61	5	W 3	little rain : wind N. clear	
6	8	29.86	31.5	44.5	55	0	N 2		
	2	30.00	36.5	44.5	55	1	WNW 1	. hazy below	
7	8	30.18	33.5	43.5	59	3	W 1	hazy . more cloudy	
	2	29.97	39.5	44.5	60	5	SW 2	. little rain at times	
8	8	29.76	43.5	46	66	f	0	. not cloudy	
	2	29.84	48	48	64	4	WSW 1	hazy . little rain : more wind	
9	8	29.96	50	51	66	4	SW 2	. more or less cloudy at times	
	2	30.01	52.5	52	64	3	1	hazy . thick upward at times and little wet	
10	8	29.98	48	52	65	f	1	. little wet	
	2	29.91	52	53	61	4	1	hazy . less cloudy at times	
11	8	29.81	43.5	51.5	63	f	NW 1	. wind NE : drizzly	
	2	29.91	46,5	51.5	65	h	NE 1	. fine night	
12	8	30.08	37	46.5	59	3	NNE 1	hazy	
	2	30.15	40.5	47.5	58	3	N 1	hazy . cloudy . fine eve	
13	8	30.38	36.5	45.5	60	3	1	foggy . cloudy	
F	2	30.38	40	46.5	57	5	NNW 1	. fine . cloudless night	
14	8	30.21	31.5	43	59	f	W 1	not cloudy . brighter	
	2	30.18	39	45	58	2	1	hazy . thick upward	
15	8	30.16	37.5	45	59	f	0	. thick upward	
	2	30.23	37.5	45	57	h	0	. thick upward : clear . thick upward	
16	8	30.27	35	44	62	f	NE 1	. fine . wind SE	
	2	30.21	40	43.5	57	3	SSE 1	hazy . clear night	
17	8	30.07	31.5	42	59	f	ESE 1	not cloudy . fine	
	2	30.03	39	43	58	2	E 1		
18	8	29.95	33.5	41.5	60	f	1	. fine	
	2	29.97	40	43	57	3	2	hazy . clear night	
19	8	30.06	30.5	40.5	61	f	ENE 1	not cloudy . fine	
	2	30.10	37.5	42	58	1	1	hazy . clear night	
20	8	30.17	31	41.5	60	1	1	foggy	
	2	30.16	42	43	51	3	SW 1	hazy . cloudy eve . gentle rain : fine	
21	8	30.03	40.5	44.5	63	3	SSW 1	foggy . cloudy . rain at times	
	2	29.86	47.5	47	68	5	S 2	chiefly drizzling . fair night	
22	8	29.82	44	48.5	63	3	WSW 1	hazy : little wet	
	2	29.88	49	49.5	58	3	W 1	hazy . clear eve	
23	8	30.10	40.5	48	60	2	1	hazy	
	2	30.16	48	50	55	3	WNW 2	hazy . cloudy eve . rain at times	
24	8	30.12	47	50	64	4	W 2	. more cloudy : wind and little rain	
	2	29.89	49	51	64	5	4	. rain . fine eve and less wind . clear	
25	8	29.94	40.5	49	62	1	WSW 2	hazy	
	2	29.96	48.5	51	56	2	W 2	hazy . cloudy eve . little wet . fine	
26	8	29.96	45.5	50	60	3	2	foggy . little rain : fine	
	2	30.01	50	52	57	3	2	hazy . cloudy night	
27	8	29,83	44.5	50.5	63	h	WSW 1		
	2	29.78	49	51.5	62	5	1	hazy . little rain . more wind : fine	
28	8	29.67	44.5	51.5	57	3	W 2	. more wind : little wet and chiefly cloudy	
	2	29.61	47.5	52	56	4	3	little wet at times . clear eve	

For an Explanation of this Journal, see February, 1804, page 211.

PRICES OF STOCKS from FEBRUARY 26 to MARCH 25, 1805, both inclusive.

PRICES OF STOCKS from FEBRUARY 26, to MARCH 25, 1805, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Princes Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.		4 p. Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805														
Feb														
25	.....	59	58⅜	¼	76⅞	90	101	17⅛	2¾	..	..	184	.....	Par 1s dis.
26	179½	59	58½	½	76¼	90	101¼	17⅛	..	..	9½	184½	.....	.....
27	Ash W	ednesday												
28	180	Shut	58½	8	76¼	90	101¼	17½	..	57⅞	..	184	.....	.....
Mar.														
1	179	....	58½	8	76⅜	89⅞	101	17⅜	..	57⅞	9½	184	.....	.....
2	....	....	58⅜		76⅞	89⅞	Shut	17⅞	2¾	..	9½	184¼	.....	.....
4	....	....	58⅜	8	Shut	89⅞	....	Shut	2¾	57⅞	..	....	.....	1s pm.
5	....	....	58	⅞	....	89⅝	....	..	Shut	57¾	9½	....	.....	par 1s pm.
6	....	....			....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....
7	....	....	58¼	8	....	89⅝	....	..	.	58	9⅛	....	.....	par 1s pm.
8	....	....	58	⅛	....	89½	....	..	..	57⅞	..	....	.....	1s pm. 1s dis.
9	....	....	58	⅛	....	89½	....	..	..	57⅞	9½	....	1s 2s dis.	1s pm. 1s dis. par
11	....	....	58	¼	....	89½	....	..	..	58	..	....	.....	par 1s dis.
12	....	....	58⅛	⅜	....	89⅜	....	..	..	..	9½	....	1s 2s dis.	par 1s dis.
13	....	....	58⅛	¼	....	89⅜	....	..	..	58	..	....	1s 2s dis.	1s dis. 1s pm. par
14	....	....	58⅛	⅛	....	89⅜	....	..	..	..	9⅛	....	.....	.....
15	....	....	58⅛	¼	....	89½	....	..	..	58	9⅛	....	1s 2s dis.	1s dis. 1s pm.
16	....	....	58¼	8	....	89⅝	....	..	..	..	9⅛	....	.....	1s dis. 1s pm.
18	....	....	58⅜		....	89⅝	....	..	..	..	..	....	.....	par 1s dis.
19	....	....	58⅜	¼	....	89⅞	....	..	..	..	..	....	.....	1s dis. 1s pm. par
20	....	....	58⅜	¼	....	89⅞	....	..	..	58	..	....	1s 2s dis.	.....
21	....	....	58⅜	¼	....	89⅞	....	..	..	..	9⅛	....	1s 2s dis.	1s dis. 1s pm. par
22	....	....	58⅜	⅜	....	89⅞	....	..	..	58⅛	9⅛	....	.....	1s dis. 1s pm. par
23	....	....	58⅜	⅜	....	89⅞	....	..	..	58	9⅛	....	1s 2s dis.	par 2s pm. 1s pm.
25	Lady	Day.												

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended March 16. 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye		Barl.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	98	5	0	0	48	0	30	3
Surrey.....	112	8	4	0	46	4	32	6
Hertford	92	4	0	6	50	0	29	8
Bedford.....	97	5	0	0	50	4	28	11
Huntingdon ..	93	6	....		49	4	24	10
Northampton ..	91	0	67	0	43	8	24	10
Rutland	95	0	....		54	0	27	6
Leicester	90	5	....		51	10	26	4
Nottingham ...	103	7	70	0	56	7	30	4
Derby	92	0	....		54	10	32	0
Stafford	92	8	....		55	9	31	4
Salop.....	91	10	64	0	53	4	27	4
Hereford.....	85	0	51	2	50	4	27	1
Worcester.....	91	6	....		53	1	31	7
Warwick.....	96	10	....		56	11	31	9
Wilts	91	4	....		49	4	28	6
Berks.....	100	10	....		47	0	28	0
Oxford.....	96	1	....		48	8	29	5
Bucks	102	2	....		48	7	30	2
Brecon	84	9	51	2	46	4	24	0
Montgomery...	87	3	....		43	2	21	4
Radnor	80	4	....		48	11	24	10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barl.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex.....	105	0	57	0	47	8	33	10
Kent.....	109	8	..	..	47	4	34	6
Sussex.....	109	0	..	..	49	0	36	10
Suffolk.....	98	5	60	0	45	10	28	3
Cambridge	92	6	..	..	44	5	22	4
Norfolk	101	9	..	..	44	9	25	0
Lincoln	90	3	65	6	50	11	25	3
York	84	9	72	3	48	4	26	8
Durham.....	90	11	..	..	48	0	25	8
Northumberland	91	7	64	0	41	10	26	5
Cumberland...	91	5	58	9	41	10	29	0
Westmorland ..	94	10	55	2	36	4	28	1
Lancaster	95	11	..	..	48	2	28	9
Chester.....	89	0	..	..	52	10	31	1
Flint	75	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	98	8	..	..	48	7	28	0
Anglesea.....	80	0	..	..	44	0	21	0
Canarvon	86	8	..	..	42	8	22	0
Merioneth	87	9	..	..	47	6	24	0
Cardigan.....	75	4	..	..	42	0	20	0
Pembroke	76	7	..	..	43	8	20	8
Carmarthen ..	83	4	..	..	52	0	20	10
Glamorgan	86	7	..	..	52	0	23	7
Gloucester	91	8	..	..	52	11	29	10
Somerset	93	3	..	..	51	2	25	3
Monmouth	90	1	..	..	51	2	24	2
Devon	97	9	..	..	46	3	26	2
Cornwall	96	3	..	..	45	8	26	1
Dorset	101	6	..	..	49	6	35	4
Hants	105	6	..	..	48	10	31	9

Average of England & Wales.

Wheat 93s. 0d.; Rye 60s. 7d.; Barley 48s. 5d.; Oats 27s. 6d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WITHIN the memory of man, the farmer's prospects were never more universally pleasing. With little exception, the lands worked admirably well for wheat seed in autumn, and the same success attended us, thus far, through the spring, the seed of which is, perhaps, half in the ground, with the best hopes as to the remainder. The weather has been remarkably favourable, its rather too moist character in the winter months having been tempered with some fine weather in February, and a dry March; some intervals of rain lately, making those lands work well which had become too dry. Another favourable circumstance, is the early prevalence of the east and north-east winds, giving us the best hope of warm winds in latter spring. Cattle food has held out to admiration, and the growing crops of that kind are of good promise. The wheats in the ground, also, look healthy and well, although backward in many parts; but by no means a bad sign. As to the quantity of spring wheat sown, according to the recommendation of the Board of Agriculture, we can yet determine nothing to be depended on. The vast quantity of foreign wheat on hand, and still to arrive, puts us out of all fear, as to scarcity this year: indeed should the crops bloom well, a considerable reduction of price may be looked for before harvest; prices have been already for some time on the decline, and the great and excellent crops of potatoes and of barley in those districts where such articles are as much relied on as human food, have had vast effect in keeping down the price of wheat. One of the wonders of the year is, that Scotland has actually contributed to supply her southern neighbour with wheat, having sent no less than 10,000 quarters to London in one week. That country has also exported large quantities of oats this year to Portugal, having it in her power, by the general use of the threshing-machine, to complete orders very suddenly; at the same time, towards the end of the season, she may find herself exhausted by her liberality, and in want of corn for her own consumption. Scotland escaped the fatal blight of last year, and besides, has been making rapid strides in improved culture.

Live stock is plentiful throughout the land, and the fall of lambs has been most successful; to which we may joyfully add, there is likely to be a profusion of food for them. The London markets have been exuberantly stocked throughout; and though they have been on the decline in price, yet that is sufficiently high. Some famous cattle have been slaughtered from Lord Somerville's spring show; and last week arrived in town, a lot of the finest large Cotwold, or Gloucester sheep, which have been seen for many years. They were bought by Mr. Giblet, of Bond-street, and another butcher, and many of them weighed 30 stone the carcase, giving, with vast quantities of fat, a proportional quantity of lean, and therein far superior in value and real use, to the turtle and toad-shaped breed, which has neither flesh nor bone. Prices at Smithfield, beef 5s. per stone, or a prime ox of 80 stone for 20l. to 21l. Mutton 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d. Best milk pork at Barnet 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. Veal 6s. to 7s.

Middlesex, March 24, 1805.

BILL of MORTALITY, from February 19, 1805, to March 26, 1805.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males 979	1928		Males 788	1608	
Females 949			Females 820		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		425			

Between					
2 and 5	182		50 and 60	158	
5 and 10	63		60 and 70	114	
10 and 20	42		70 and 80	74	
20 and 30	128		80 and 90	37	
30 and 40	182		90 and 100	6	
40 and 50	196		100	1	

Peck Loaf 5s 3d, 5s 4d, 5s 4d, 5s 3d, 5s 1d.
Salt 20s per Bushel; 4½ per lb.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS, February 26, 1805, to March 23, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

ARLIDGE S. Whitton, Northamptonshire, brick-maker (Shaw, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn) Artan R. York, linen draper (Hearan, York) Allen W. King's-road, Holborn, coach maker (Williams, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane) Aveline J. Ross, Hertfordshire, grocer (Hooper, Ross)

Blizard Chas. Fenchurch-street, wine merchant (Robinson and Co. Lincoln's-inn. New-square) Bertram A. Nightingale-lane, colourman (Williams and Sherwood, Bank-street, Cornhill) Binns W. Wakefield, Yorkshire, bricklayer (Carr, Wakefield) Bishop B. Clement's-inn, money scrivener (Russen, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street) Brewis James, Southwick, Durham, ship builder (Davidson, Bishop, Wearmouth) Boyce, S. W. Great Yarmouth, merchant (Chowes, Great Yarmouth) Barker, J. Yoxford, Suffolk, shop keeper (Mitchell, Saxmundham) Bedwell, Chas. Brick-lane, Christ-church, Middlesex, victualler (Windus and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane) Burch J. Liverpool, liquor merchant (Statham and Co. Liverpool) Blackwell, T. Cherisey, Surrey, grocer (West, Charterhouse-square) Briggs, J. Pilkington, Lancashire, nankeen manufacturer (Kearsley and Co. Manchester) Blakiston, R. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, brewer (Laws, Sunderland) Braddon. W. Solpero, Cornwall, shop-keeper (Swayne, Bristol)

Cheesman H. Lamberhurst, Kent, corn dealer (Jones, Tunbridge-wells) Crosbie, J. Liverpool, master and mariner (Panistreet and Co. Liverpool) Clare R. Midhurst, Sussex, money scrivener (Broad, Union-street, Southwark)

Dixon J. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, fell-monger (Adams, Old Jewry) Dexter, S. & Ipar, Derbyshire, linen draper (Clough, Manchester) Davis E. Lambeth, brewer (Bigg, Hatton-garden) Driver T. Burnley, Lancaster, grocer (Milner, Preston) Ducks W. Lowestoft, Suffolk, tallow chandler (Cory, jun. Great Yarmouth) Davis, E. and W. Phillips, Church-street, Lambeth, brewers (Taylor, Old-street-road)

Fromings J. Horsmanden, Kent, victualler (Lee, Crown-court, Southwark)

Green and H. C. Green, Oxford street, pocket-book makers (Allingham, St. John's-square) Geary, T. Austin-friars, merchant (Druce, Billiter-square) Gray Jas. Monk Wearmouth, Durham, ship owner, Blakiston, Symond's-inn) Grayson W. and S. Shires, Southwark, Surrey, hop merchants (Clutton, Union-street, Southwark)

Hayes Jas. Liverpool, butcher (Woods, Liverpool) Hill Alex. Falmouth, mariner (Tippit, Falmouth) Hawthorn John the younger, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, linen draper (Clough, Manchester) Harding T. Bolton, Lancashire, linen draper (Boardman, Bolton)

Johnson R. Tokenhouse-yard, merchant (Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet street) Jenkinson J. Manchester, common brewer (Clough, Manchester)

Kliching Jos. Ipswich, Suffolk, grocer (Dann, Broad-street, London) Kinge J. H. Paul's-chain, Doctor's-commons, furrier (Smith and Co. St. Paul's-church-yard)

Lowe E. Shrewsbury, warehouseman (Redding, Worcester) Lipscomb G. Birmingham, chemist (Burrish, Birmingham) Law T. Lancaster, merchant (Mason and Co. Lancaster) Lewis W. Tredegar Ironworks, Monmouth, shop keeper (Stephens, Bristol) Lord I. Exe, Suffolk, grocer (Goss, Ipswich) Lowton E. Red-lion-street, Southwark, hop and seed merchant (Clutton, Union-street, Southwark)

Maitland W. Chancery-lane, linen draper (Pringle and Co. Greville-street) M'Garry M. Cooper's-court, Upper East-Smithfield, victualler (Gill, Sherborne-lane) Margetts I. Maiden-lane, Bartle-bridge, clymist (Taylor, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square)

Nutter I. Blackman street, Southwark, cheesemonger (Russell, Lant-street, Southwark) Nott T. Ledbury, Herefordshire, money-scrivener (Barnaby, Worcester)

Oakes J. Union-street, New Bond-street, coal merchant (Dixon, Nassau-street, Soho)

Purle S. Drury-lane, victualler (Smith and Co. Great St. Helen's) Payne T. Ashford, Kent, grocer De Lessaux, Ashford) Parsons John and James Gardiner, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, and Saville-place, Lambeth, Surrey, hop merchants (Wright and Co. Chancery-lane) Phillips G. L. Hammersmith, merchant (Scott, St. Alfred's-court, Poultry) Padbury S. Kensington) Oxfordshire, coach maker (Townsend, Newbury Parkes, J. Birmingham, brass founder (Bedford, Birmingham)

Robinson J. jun. Liverpool, merchant (Cockit, Liverpool) Rogers Thos. Kennington-road, Lambeth, victualler (Yates, Hampton-street, Walworth) Rust J. Great Waltham, Essex, miller (Copland, Chelmsford) Rusher J. Reading, hosier (Vines Reading)

Shackleton John, Nottingham, hosier (Cutts and Co. Nottingham) Spencer F. Manchester, flour dealer (Hewitt, Manchester) Pyle E. South Molton, Devon, woollen draper (Stephens Bristol) Pontham J. the younger, Worcester, hop and cyder mer-

chant (Allen, Tedbury, Worcester) Sanders T. Tooting, Surrey, tallow chandler (Benton, Swan-yard, Blackman-street, Borough) Satt J. John-street, St. Luke's, jeweller (Mayhew, Lower James-street, Golden square) Scurry, F. Kent-road, Southwark, coal dealer (Webb, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark) Scrape Jeffery, Red-lion-street, Holborn, stock broker (Wright and Co. Chancery-lane (Syms J. Trowbridge, Wiltshire, clothier (Williams, Trowbridge)

Tebb T. Wardour-street, Soho-square, leather seller (Roche, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street)

Vickers James, Bath, milliner (Taylor and Co. Bath)

Vaudrant James, Brewer-street, Golden-square printer (Wall, King-street, Clerkenwell)

Wilson W. Commerce-row, Blackfriar's-road, Surrey, druggist (Barber, Great Ormond-street) Wood J. Hexham, Northumberland, currier. Ward T. Shipston upon Stour, Worcestershire, haberdasher (Belham, Shipston upon Stour) Wilson T. Commercial-row, Blackfriar's-road, Surrey, grocer (Collingwood, St. Saviour's church-yard)

DIVIDENDS.

Agnew J. J. Strange, J. Dashwood, and G. Peacock, Grosvenor-square, bankers, March 12. Ashwell J. Birmingham, Warwick, thimble maker, April 10. Augarde F. I. and F. I. Alaincant, Oxford-street, hosiers, April 11. Alford F. High-street, Borough, woollen draper, May 11. Alger J. Threadneedle-street, shoe maker, April 27.

Berriman J. Brewer-street, Pimlico, florist, May 11. Browne T. Jewry-street, woollen draper, March 23. Bowles B. Great Yarmouth, ironmonger, March 30. Braulands W. and B. Bradford, Yorkshire, wool staplers, March 30. Bland F. Isleham, Cambridgeshire, shop keeper, March 26. Baggs C. Liverpool, merchant, April 10. Brewer T. Chippenham, Wilts, linen draper, April 9. Billing C. Egloshayle, Cornwall, watch-maker, April 19. Bellamy J. and A. De Valangin, Holborn, wine merchants, April 13. Blinkhorne W. and J. Musgrave, Foster lane, Cheapside, merchants, April 20. Barry A. Vere-street, Oxford-street, April 13. Browne J. and J. Tregent, Birmingham, factors, April 13.

Collison I. Hitchin, Herts, merchant, March 30. Copland R. Liverpool, merchant, March 21; Crabb J. Jas. and W. and N. Larkham, Witton, Wilts, clothiers, March 21. Champion R. New Matton, Yorkshire, ironmonger, March 21. Clay B. Huddersfield, York, linen draper, March 28. Colvill J. Adam-street, Rotherhithe, carpenter, April 2. Catley J. Harper, near Colne, Lancashire, calico manufacturer, April 11 Cotsford F. Bishop's Stortford, Herts, upholsterer, April 13. Coates J. Hamilton-street, Piccadilly, taylor, April 16. Crisp J. T. Banbury, Oxfordshire, clothier, April 12. Cullen M. Liverpool, merchant, May 3. Caldwell C. and T. Smyth, Liverpool, and J. Forbes, and D. Gregory, London, bankers, April 16. Clegge, Griffin-street, Shadwell, mariner, April 20.

Dealey T. and J. Hallett, Little Queen-street, coachmakers, April 9. Dorset G. J. Johnson, J. Wilkinson, W. Berners, and J. Tilsan, New Bond-street, bankers, March 30.

Esthill D. Kingston upon Hull, draper, May 6. Ewbank J. Bucklersbury, warehouseman, April 30. Eliot W. Beverley, Yorkshire, tanner, April 11

Fraser J. Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital, upholsterer, March 9. Fuller R. P. Guilford, Surrey, ironmonger, March 30. Fowle J. Chippenham, Wilts, clothier, April 18. Fry W. late of Bristol, distiller, May 23. Fozard J. the elder, Letitia and J. the younger, Park-lane, stable keepers, March 23. Fincham W. Tottenham-court-road, glass seller, April 6. Frances T. and A. Weir, Swansea, shop keepers, April 20. Field W. Streatham, Surrey, victualler, April 13.

Gill S. Lambeth-marsh, Surrey, dealer in horses, March 26. Giorgi B. Ratcliffe-highway, chymist, April 13. Glatts W. Manchester, merchant, April 15. Grange R. York-place, Portman-square, miller, April 13.

Hurdis J. Seaford, Sussex, apothecary, March 23. Herne C. N. Trowbridge, Wilts, linen draper, March 25. Hardcastle J. Knottingly, York, mercer, April 1. Hopwood T. Rochdale, Lancashire, plumber, April 8. Hilton R. Hollywell-street, Strand, victualler, April 20. Hammond, G. Canterbury, upholsterer, April 11. Hope P. Liverpool, merchant, April 13. Hindley W. East Retford, Nottingham, mercer, April 27.

Johnson T. Leicester, carpenter, March 25. Jenkins Di Solvo, Pembroke, linen draper, April 4. Inglis I. Billiter-square, merchant, March 16. Jackson H. Mincing-lane, merchant, April 13.

Lawrence R. New Windsor, Berks, bricklayer April 2. Longman J. and F. F. Broderip, Cheapside, musical instrument makers, April 29. Lees I. and S. Halifax, Yorkshire, merchants, April 9. Lucas N. and C. Bethe, Pancras lane, merchants, April 13. Loggin W. and R. Slater, Newgate-street, linen draper, April 11. Long N. Oxford, taylor, April 8. Lardner J. Oxford-street, ironmonger, April 20. Liddle T. Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer, April 17.

Mure H. R. and W. Fenchurch-street, merchants, April 13. Medford M. Finsbury-square, merchant, March 26. Messenger J. Lassell Hall, Yorkshire, clothier, March 27. Moore H. Ironmonger-lane, merchant, April 13. Mayor W. Preston, Lancashire, woollen draper, April 9.

Noble N. Berrier, Cumberland, dealer in butter, March 25. Nodin J. Water-lane, Thames-street, broker, April 13. Nixon J. Lawrence-lane, merchant, March 30.

Oddy J. J. and J. St. Mary-axe, merchants, March 30.

Pinck W. commonly called W. Field and J. Birch, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, taylors, March 12. Porter John, otherwise Thos. Deal, Kent, grocer, April 6. Parr J. Welsford, Union-court, underwriter, April 20. Parkinson R. Deal, druggist, April 23.

Quayle M. Liverpool, merchant, April 18.

Richings, Stephen and Somerset, Oxford, breeches makers, April 6, Robbins F. Deretend, Aston, Warwick, merchant, April 3. Robinson J. the elder, Mile-end-road, insurance broker, April 29. Rabone W. and L. B. Crinvoz, Joiners'-hall-buildings, Thames-street, merchants, April 29.

Simons S. Lynn, Norfolk, silversmith, May 4. Sunderland J. Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, corn dealer, March 28. Sutton H. New Sarum, Wilts, clothier, March 21. Sayer J. Buckingham, lace merchant, March 21. Shargles R. Anderton, Lancashire-dealer, March 15, and April 9. Smith L. Portsmouth, draper, May 4. Simpson D. Broad-street, buildings, warehouseman, April 2. Sutherland J. Bath, haberdasher, April 13. Sexton J. Limekiln-row, Greenwich, April 10. Sawyer J. M. J. F. Trueman, and J. Powell, Carman-street, merchants, April 30.

Travis J. and P. Nevill, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, muslin manufacturers, April 12. Timmings J. Stewart-street, Spitalfields, silk broker, May 25. Thomas T. and H. Cameron, Birmingham, factors, April 9. Townsend B. and B. Hartley, Old-change, leathersellers, May 4. Thomson F. Bow-lane, warehouseman, April 16. Tuther T. S. Holborn-hill, linen draper, April 16.

Vale J. Birmingham, toy maker, April 6.

Watson R. New Matton, Yorkshire, woodmonger, March 20. Westlake R. Exeter, grocer, April 2. Winter T. Brewer-street, optician, April 13. Witherell J. Long-acre, coachmaker, April 11. Wrigg W. Manchester, liquor merchant, April 9. Wilks J. and C. Hobbs, Whitechapel-road, distillers, April 6. Winter B. Long-acre, cabinet maker, April 10. Weston C. and R. Foster-lane, Cheapside, warehousemen, May 4. Wryghte W. Fenchurch-street, wine merchants, April 20. Wray H. Birchin-lane, druggist, April 23. Wraith R. Bolton, Lancashire, cotton spinner, April 19. Wilson J. Thornhaugh-street, merchant, April 20.

Younghusband W. Colchester, linen draper, April 9.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. K. J.'s *judicious observation on a learned dispute*; *Remarks on a certain* popular *Preacher assuming the* honorary *title* S. S.; *with other favours, in our next.*

We have not hitherto been able to procure for G. N. *what he wished.*

☞ *At a numerous meeting of the Proprietors and Publishers of* Reviews, Magazines, *and other Periodical Publications, held at the* Chapter Coffee-House, *March* 29, 1805, J. Nichols, *in the Chair, it was unanimously resolved, that in consequence of the disputes in the Printing Business, the Monthly Works intended for publication on the* 1st *of* April, *should be postponed to* Tuesday *the* 9th.